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VOL. XXII NO. 4 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

14 PERSONS TO DIE FOR NADIR SHAH MURDER

Jirga Orders Retribution

"Exemplary Punishment For Widespread Conspiracy"

King Zahir Reviews Judgment & Confirms Sentences

KABUL, Jan. 4.

Fourteen persons are to die for the murder of Nadir Shah.

This is the retribution ordered by a special jirga consisting of Ulemas and Cabinet Ministers.

WIDESPREAD CONSPIRACY

The Jirga found that a widespread conspiracy to assassinate the king had been afoot for some time.

No one, however, informed the authorities.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT

The Jirga, therefore, decided on exemplary punishment.

It is not yet known whether the condemned men will be bayonetted in the public like Abdul Khaliq, the murderer, and his accomplice.

WHO'S WHO AMONG ACCUSED?

The accused include the father and two uncles of Abdul Khaliq, three nephews of the late General Ghulam Nabi Khan, who was executed for treason, under Nadir Shah's orders, an officer in Nadir Shah's Army, and a teacher and students of the Nijat School, of which Abdul Khaliq and his accomplice were also students.

The condemned men have been in jail for over a month, during which time, the authorities in Kabul have made a very thorough examination into all the ramifications of the conspiracy. They are satisfied that all the persons implicated have now been brought to justice.

SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

King Zahir Shah, after reviewing the judgment of the Jirga, has confirmed the death sentences.

The names of the accused are: Khudadad, the father; Mouladad, the uncle and Gurbanali, maternal uncle of Abdul Khaliq; Ghulam Rabani and Ghulam Mustafa, sons of Ghulam Jilani, brother of the late General Ghulam Nabi; Abdul Latif, son of Abdul Aziz, brother of General Ghulam Nabi; Ali Akbar, uncle of Mahmud, the accomplice; Ali Akbar Officer Commanding, Kabul Brigade; Mohdayub, Assistant Master, Nijat School; and Mir Aziz, Mir Masjidi, Mohd. Zaman, Mir Zamohd and Amir Mohd. Mahmud, students.—A.P.

Mr. M.A. JINNAH (centre) arrived in Bombay by Thursday's mail boat.

"India Is Being Bamboozled"

JINNAH SEES NO HOPE WITHOUT UNITY

Story Behind His Exclusion From Jt. Committee

Soon after his arrival in Bombay on Thursday evening after an absence of two years, Mr. Mahomedali Jinnah, divulged the secret as to why he was not invited to the third Round Table Conference and to the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

A representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed Mr. Jinnah on board s.s. "Maloja" and put him the question straight why he was excluded from the third R. T. C. and subsequent proceedings of the constitutional inquiry.

"The reasons are very obvious," declared Mr. Jinnah, who was his old genial self, and added, "I consider the kind of Federation which the British Government have decided upon is a pure deception. I am opposed to the proposed scheme of the All-India Federation, because it is not a real Federation. I fought it tooth and nail at the very first Round Table Conference and the authorities thought that it would be undesirable to have this opposition."

Warming up, Mr. Jinnah said, "I also disagreed fundamentally in regard to the proposed safeguards and reservations."

Mr. Jinnah who looked quite cheerful and expressed his joy at being in Bombay amidst his friends and colleagues was met on board the steamer by Sardar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha and a large number of admirers.

TO PRACTISE IN BOMBAY.

He told the interviewer that he had no idea as to how long he would stay in India, but that he would resume his practice at the Bombay bar very soon.

Pleading that he was absent from this country for two years, he declined to express any opinion on the present political situation.

NOTHING TO CHOOSE.

He expressed his views on the White Paper, when one of the pressmen asked him if it was true that the die-hard crusade against the W. P. constitution was gaining strength.

Mr. Jinnah remarked "You assume that the White Paper is a boon. But I consider that there is not much difference between those who want to impose the White Paper or the substance of it on us and those whom we call reactionaries."

"I think there is no hope for India," said Mr. Jinnah. "It is no use looking to England, so long as we are divided hopelessly. It may seem common place to say that, but the essential Indian problem is that we must bring about unity. In the meanwhile, India is being bamboozled and it will continue to be bamboozled."

"Can you tell us how this much desired unity can be brought about," asked the interviewer.

UNITY MISSION.

"I cannot say that," replied Mr. Jinnah. "But I can say this that I shall be only too glad to render any service that I can give to bring about unity, especially between Hindus and Muslims."

Mr. Jinnah said that he had seen the statement recently made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and endorsed by Mahatma Gandhi that the Congress would concede all the demands of the Muslims, if the latter agreed to a constituent assembly based on adult franchise, but declined to give his opinion on the offer.

Mr. Jinnah kept "mum" when he was asked, if he tried to enter Parliament.

Lancashire To Gain By Indo-Jap Pact

TOKIO, January 4.

The meeting of the Council of the Spinners' Federation, Osaka, agreed to Government proposals for the settlement of outstanding differences with India.

The plenary meeting has been convened for January 6, when the Council will formally make decisions on the details of the Agreement, including the abandonment of the boycott.—Reuter.

IMPORTANT TO LANCASHIRE

LONDON, January 4.

The new Indo-Japanese Commercial Agreement is of much importance to the Lancashire cotton trade, states the "Manchester Guardian".

The end of the rather painful haggling at New Delhi should have an immediate effect on markets and encourage buyers and through lifting the Japanese boycott of Indian cotton should improve prospects of Indian agriculture.

In applying the quota system Japan will need a considerable degree of export control for which she is already preparing.—Reuter.

(Local Cotton Market Warned see page 12.)

JAP GOVT'S NEW SCHEME

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

In a statement to the Press Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, says that he has received reports from Indian firms in Japan that with a view to controlling Indo-Japanese trade, a bill is being studied by the Japanese Government investing the Minister for Commerce and Industry with authority to interfere with industry.

The Bill anticipates a satisfactory termination of Indo-Japanese trade negotiations and provides for the exercise of effective trade control over Japan's exports to British India.

UNION TO REGULATE TRADE.

Simultaneously with the emergence of the Bill a movement is afoot in Japan to create a joint stock company or union by millowners and Japanese traders for the purpose of exporting piece-to British India.

The scheme proposes to establish branches in Bombay, Calcutta, and Karachi and the organisation proposed will presumably be controlled by Rengokai (Japan Cotton Spinners' Association).

This, Mr. Sarkar says, has naturally alarmed Indian merchants who are interested in the exports of commodities from Janan, to India.

"JAPAN DONE VERY WELL"

LONDON, January 4.

The opinion of the Lancashire cotton circles is that Japan has done very well out of the agreement but it must be recognised that 400 million yards is considerably below the total of 1932 leaving a difference of 200 million yards as the subject of discussion between the Lancashire and the Indian textile representatives.

Moreover, Indian delegates were obliged to be mindful of the position of Indian cotton growers. The Japanese threat of boycott of Indian cotton had undoubtedly influenced the negotiations. Lancashire opinion especially approves of the fact that the new 50 per cent duty may be varied in order to correct the exchange fluctuations.

It is pointed out that had the agreement not been reached the Japanese imports would probably have increased while the limit imposed cannot be regarded as extreme.—Reuter.

DURATION OF AGREEMENT

NEW DELHI, January 4.

It is understood that while the Indo-Japanese agreement lasts for a minimum of three years, Japanese have proposed that it should continue thereafter until abrogated by six months' notice on either side, six months being an adequate period to enable the matter being reviewed for negotiating a fresh agreement.—A.P.

131 MINERS PERISH

Terrible Pit Disaster In Czechoslovkia

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

DUCHOV,—It is officially announced that 131 miners perished in the coalmine disaster.

All the four shafts are on fire making the rescue work impossible.

(Earlier News on page 12)

KALELKAR ARRESTED

Sequel To Letter To Collector About Ras March

AHMEDABAD, January 4.

Kaka Kalelkar, ex-Principal of the Gujerat National College and two other Congressmen were arrested to-day under section 53 of the Bombay District Police Act.

They had intimated to the Collector their intention of marching to Ras village to do Congress propaganda.

Kaka Kalelkar was Principal of the Gujerat Vidyapith until the institution was closed on the eve of the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930.

Kaka Kalelkar and students were sent to jail in connection with the movement when Mahatma Gandhi was incarcerated in Yeravada Jail. Kaka Kalelkar was placed in the same ward with Gandhiji to keep him company.—A.P.

FINLAND'S "NO" TO LITVINOFF

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

HELSINGFOR, Jan. 4.

Finland has rejected M. Litvinoff's proposal that the Soviet Union and Poland should guarantee political 'status quo' to Finland, Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania.

Roosevelt Budget On Page 3

STOP PRESS

ANGLO-AMERICAN "WAR" ON FRANCE

LONDON, Jan. 4

British and American exporters are already up in arms against the French Government's drastic new quota regulations under which foreign quotas have been reduced by 75 per cent while 134 new categories of merchandise embracing many classes of goods have been subjected to quotas.

The Federation of British Industries met this afternoon and took a very grave view of the matter. It is estimated that the orders will affect Britain to the extent of some millions annually.

It was decided to refer the matter to the Grand Council with a view to deciding what retaliatory measures should be recommended to the British Government.

Paris.—The American Embassy will strongly protest against the new quota changes.—Reuter's Special.

INDO-JAP AGMT.

LONDON, Jan. 4

Notwithstanding the fact that some quarters fear that the tariff reduction will give Japan a definite price advantage, Lancashire industrialists welcome

(1) The way open for an Anglo-Japanese meetings as soon as the Japanese are ready;

(2) The growing Japanese imports to India will be definitely limited and z z

(3) That the Indian Government is now free to conclude an Anglo-Indian agreement regarding cotton and artificial silk.—Reuter's Special.

RICE TRADE IN MADRAS

Govt. To Appoint Officer To Undertake Survey In Presidency

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

It is learnt that the Government is contemplating the appointment of an officer of the Provincial Service for undertaking the survey of rice trade in the Presidency. In this connection the proposal for constituting a Marketing Board and creating the post of a marketing expert is under consideration.—A.P.

SUPPRESSION OF TERRORISM

Bengal Citizens Hauled Up For Failure To Report To Police

NOAKHALI, Jan. 4.

Four influential Hindu gentlemen of the Sub-Divisional town of Feni are being prosecuted for disobeying the order recently promulgated under Section 18 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, directing the owners and occupants of every house to report forthwith the arrival of all Hindu youths between the ages of 14 and 30 from outside. Such young men were discovered, following surprise raids by the local police on the houses of the arrested gentlemen.—United Press.

MADRAS CONSPIRACY CASE

Govt. Of India And Transfer Petition

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

The Government of India have returned the petition for the transfer of the trial of the accused in the Madras Conspiracy Case from the Madras High Court to any other High Court. This, it has been directed, should be presented through the Local Government. The trial as already announced, will take place on Monday before the Special Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court presided over by Justice Packenham Walsh.—A.P.

RELIEF TO MADRAS RYOTS

Govt. Propose Reduction In Revenue Demand By 52 Lakhs

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

The ryots in Madras will shortly have a substantial reduction in land revenue demand for the current Fusli.

The Government proposed to give relief to agriculturists by reducing the demand by Rs. 52 lakhs.

It is understood the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council has recommended a reduction of 20 lakhs more.

The Committee, it is reported, has suggested a 5 per cent salary cut or the abandonment of certain works to make up the loss of revenue.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

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1. PERSONAL.

Mahomoud Bey, the Famous Egyptian Spiritualist, who has astonished the world by his wonderful powers and his remarkable predictions, now is in Bombay at 3rd floor, Lansdowne House, behind Regal Theatre, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. His Fee is Rs. 5 for 3 Questions to be spiritually solved in your presence. (7783).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Two cashiers for a Bank. Cash security Rs. 2,000 essential. Decent salary. Apply Box No. 1769, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Influential gentlemen on Rs. 60-90 p.m. must be expert out-door salesmen. Reply with postage for reply to Post Box No. 2288, Calcutta. (1730A).

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary. Salary according to qualifications. Only those possessing Honours Degree of a recognised Indian or Foreign University, and those specially interested in education, should apply with copies of testimonials to Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (7783).

"Applications are invited for Chartered or Incorporated Accountant, who had audited Company accounts abroad, to suggest improvements with a view to simplify and shorten the prevailing system, ascertain amount of work each clerk can do, and if desired, to introduce the new system and to work it. Previous experience of system prevailing in textile mills preferred. Must know Gujarati, be tactful, intelligent and capable of exacting work. Appointment will be temporary for six months or one year only. Salary according to qualifications. Please apply to Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (7795).

12. TO BE LET.

To let ground floor and upper floor premises for godown, office or business purposes in the Svadeshi Mill's Estate at Charni Road. For inspection and particulars see Mr. Ratanji Sukhia on the Estate. 7790

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to earn Rs. 150 per month by qualifying as Sub-Engineers, Overseers through correspondence instruction. The Principal, British India Technical College (Registered) Sukkur, Sind. (1770).

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Hakone Maru	10500	5 Feb.
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Feb.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	15 Jan.
Hakusan Maru	10500	31 Jan

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	7 Feb.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	21 Feb.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	3 Feb
Hiye Maru	11600	19 Feb.

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GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

The plays of Saturday, the 6th January and Sunday, the 7th January have been CANCELLED as the Company means to take rest.

MANAGER.

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Shogen	,,	19th ,,	9th Feb.
Havre	,,	23rd ,,	6th ,,
Choyo	,,	25th ,,	30th Jan.

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ILLUMINING DARK SPOTS

Sjt. Jhaveri On Avenues Of Historical Research

(From Our Correspondent).
LATHI, Jan. 1.

The eleventh session of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad was opened here on Sunday and attracted a large number of delegates and visitors from all parts of the Bombay presidency.

The customary preliminaries over, the Thakore Saheb Shree Prahladsinhji of Lathi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, thanked the organisers of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad for their decision to pay loving tributes to the memory of Kalapi by holding its first session under the revised rules at Lathi. His illustrious ancestor was besides being a poet and a philosopher himself a liberal patron of writers because he was convinced that unless struggling men of letters were encouraged on a generous scale by persons in high places there would be put a blender impetus to enrich the literature of the land. No wonder that Lathi was in his time a veritable nest of singing bards. He rejoiced at the privilege of reviving the literary associations of Lathi, thanks to the readiness with which the Working Committee of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad responded to his invitation to hold its eleventh session at Lathi. Equally delighted he was at being able to show them rare works of art for which Kathiawar had deservedly been remarkable from time immemorial. He looked forward with confidence that some means would be devised by the Conference for minimising the difficulties which hampered the production of creative literature.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri thanked the organisers of the Conference for their partiality for him which prompted them to invite him to preside over the deliberations of its present session. He shared the poignant grief caused among the lovers of Gujarati literature by the sad deaths of such stalwarts as Vithalbhai Patel, Matubhai Kantavala, G. K. Nariman, Sir J. J. Mody and Phirozeshah Murzban, whose services to Gujarati literature could not be too highly prized. He complimented the Thakore Saheb of Lathi on emulating the example of his illustrious ancestor Kalapi by convening a session of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad at Lathi to maintain the literary traditions established by the mighty dead, namely, the late Thakore Saheb Shree Sursinhji, who disregarded the invincible temptations of a monarch to consecrate his life to the service of poetry and prose fiction.

RESEARCH WORK.

The Dewan Bahadur next indicated the avenues of historical research by exploring which, in the spirit of Browning's grammarians, many dark spots on the annals of Gujarati and Kathiawar could be illumined by scholars of outstanding merit like Shriyut Nanalal Kavi and Professor Balvantrai Thakore. The present position of Gujarati literature raised hopes of a progressive develovment in future if the Ruling Princes took a leaf from the history of King Bhoj whose preeminence as a liberal patron of letters was not surpassed by any ruler, ancient or modern.

CITY'S NINE DAYS' WONDER

Fete At Back Bay Holds Big Surprise For Bombayites

With the opening of the 9 Nights' Fete at Back Bay opposite the Churchgate Station, the people of Bombay are promised a series of surprises as soon as they enter the Fete's portals.

What will make the visitor gaze in wonder when entering the Fete's grounds will be the surprising transformation within a month from what was simply a crude piece of reclamation earth to a veritable fairyland including a large lake on which ply motor scooters which visitors can drive and steer themselves. Crossing the beautifully designed bridges on to the island in the middle of the lake, one an visit the Indian Dancing Hall and the Venetian Palace where a cabaret and dancing with an excellent band in attendance will be given each evening under ideal conditions.

Crossing another bridge on to a smaller island, one encounters something novel in amusement. This is a maze made of plain glass. A little imagination will show the fun which the visitors will get out of this.

Passing from the smaller island, a beautiful Japanese Garden complete with tea house is visited, and coinciding with this on the other side of the island is an English Rose Garden, also very prettily designed.

MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

Then we come to the amusement section. The Mountain Railway, which is certainly the largest and most unique ever seen in Bombay, will be the delight of every visitor. Apart from the flying boats, giant wheel, joy wheel, etc., usually so popular with certain visitors, there are amusements which have never been seen East of Suez before, such as a Gyro Sphere, Magic Carpet, Jolly Tube and other things which it would be a pity to mention because when they are seen, the surprise will be the more appreciated.

WORTH A VISIT.

The organizers of the Fete have undoubtedly used initiative in the matter of the exhibition. Instead of the long row of stalls which one usually sees at the average exhibition, each exhibit at the 9 Nights' Fete is a cottage. These cottages, designed by Messrs. Gregson Batley & King, the prominent architects, show the progress in architecture from the Moghul period until the present day. They will be available to firms to display their wares. The attraction value of the cottages is in itself an ekhibition.

BARODA FORGES AHEAD

Rural Reconstruction Raises Standard Of Living

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, Jan. 1.

"Rural Reconstruction" is the main watchword of all economic organisation. The Baroda State is advancing fast in that direction and its manifold activities have been successful in raising the standard of life of an average peasant.

The Department of Agriculture has pubished an illustrative calendar for the Samvat 1990, i.e., year 1933-34 to meet the special demands of the agricultural population. In that booklet there are instructive articles on problems of rural uplift.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Mr. Manilal Balabhai, Sar Suba, in an article describes at length the defects of village panchayats, and suggests a constructive policy for achieving a stable basis. Mr. Pagar, states that there are ample opportunities before the villagers to improve their economic condition, and unity and co-operation are required for getting a profitable return for their hard labours. There is a close alliance between co-operation and agriculture.

FIVE ESSENTIALS.

Mr. Manilal Nanavati enumerates five essentials for the village panchayats: (1) fulfilling village necessities, (2) supervising local or Government societies, (3) happiness of village, (4) protection of health and preservation of sanitation and (5) improvement in the social and economic status of a village. The elaborate explanation of all these items is very lucid and clear.

There are details for all the twelve months which regulate the programme of the peasant. It is a good guide to the farmers of Baroda State.

There is a very interesting report where the survey of four villages is given by the district officers.

BARODA'S PROBLEMS.

Baroda has got its own economic problems to be tackled. Baroda can group itself into one of the economic units of India. Baroda has got ample opportunities to start a "Baroda School of Economics" and the starting of such a school would give a good impetus to the students of economics in Baroda State to meet on a common platform to discuss ways and means for improving the economic condition of State. The Census Report of 1931 can afford, material for research work.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda is taking a very keen personal interest in solving the manifold economic problems of his state. Social progress is the watchword of his varied activities. The Caste Tyranny Removal Act, the Diksha Pratibhandak Act, and other progressive measures clearly show to us His Highness sincere and honest attempts at making Baroda march with the times.

VILLAGE SURVEY.

The Government of India has called British Economists for an economic survey of India. Attempts are being made for an economic Survey of Bombay and Bengal. Baroda has got a very wide scope for such investigations. Mr. A. B. Pandya, the present Director of Commerce and Industries, is doing real useful work for developing the economic position of Baroda, by his practical schemes. The village centre at Kosamba, and the investigations which are going on at the place, have demonstrated all the utility of such propaganda.

CAR SMASHED.

AMBALA, (By Mail.)

A terrible car smash took place here recently, when a car driven by Sir Terrence Keyes, came into collision with that of Mr. A. Deen, Permanent Way Inspector, N.-W. Railway, resulting in the latter's car turning turtle.

Mr. Deen and a friend who was with him, are stated to have received serious injuries. They have been removed to hospital, while Sir. Terrence Keyes has left for Gwalior.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

Our Baroda Letter

IDEAL INSTITUTION OF BARODA

Wanted Rs. 100,000 To Meet Urgent Needs For Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Jan. 3.

R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, presiding over the seventh session of Rajpipla Lok Sabha, at Umalla in Bhalod Taluka, reiterated the need of compulsory education in the State for raising the standard of knowledge and urged the people to take keen interest in ameliorating the position of the agricultural population, which form the bulk of the State population. Describing the needs of the agriculturists, he invited the State's attention to giving more liberal aid to improve the prospectiveness and the productiveness of land.

The students league of Patan has opened a physical training class, which is progressing well under the direction of Mr. Krishnanandji.

A meeting of the delefates of Village Panchayats of Mehsana Taluka was held at Mehsana, under the presidentship of Suba Mr. Pilajirao Gaekwad, when he emphasised the urgent need of proper organisation in the Panchayats, and enumerating the defects, viz, lack of knowledge, "inter se" quarrels, want of skill, and ignorance of Act, exhorted the delegates to remove these defects for improving the system and avail themselves of the multifarious opportunities afforded by H. H the Gaekwar of Baroda for improving their social and economic conditions,

The Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya of Baroda is an ideal institution, where all kinds of training is given to the girls for improving their social, economical and physical conditions, This institution has already passed eight active years, and has contributed a remarkable share to develop the intellect of the females, Music, painting, sewing, cooking, elocutions, physical training, medicine and various other subjects are taught here by an experienced staff. The girls also can study Vedic literature, Sanskrit, Hindi, History, Home Science, etc., etc.

In order to develop this institution it requires a separate building for college, a hospital, a library, etc., etc., and about 50,000 to 100,000 rupees are required to meet some of the immediate needs.

LAUGH TONIC & VARIETY
At The Theatre Magnificent
THE REGAL
To-day only at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
9—HILARIOUS REELS—9
Specially Selected Hits By
LAUREL & HARDY
"THE CHIMP," "BE BIG,"
"MUSIC BOX"
And On The Regal Stage
LASZLO SCHWARTZ
HUNGARIAN VIOLINIST & CARICATURIST
TO-MORROW
ELIZABETH ALLAN
BENITA HUME, COLIN CLIVE
LIONEL BARRYMORE
In M-G-M's London Stage Success
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11 REELS VAUDEVILLE REVUE
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
To-day only at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
WARNER BROS. SELECTIONS
SONGS! MUSIC! DANCES!
LOVELY GIRLS !
"Footlights," "A Regular Trooper," "Way of all Freshmen," "Yours Sincerely," "Havana Cocktail," "Music To My Ears," "Darn Tootin.":
ALL SNAPPY HAPPY CATCHY HITS!
TO-MORROW
The Great Character Actor
LIONEL BARRYMORE
IN RADIO'S DRAMA OF THE RISE AND FALL OF A CELEBRATED FORTUNE
"SWEEPINGS"
Booking Open From 9-30 a.m.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Posh Vad 4, 1990.
Muslim—Ramzan 18, 1352.
Parsi—Amardad 1, 1303.
Sunrise—7h. 13m.
Sunset—6h. 15m.
Hightide—2-30; 14-32.
Lowtide—8-50; 20-10.
Indian Science Congress: University Buildings, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee: 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 6.

Indian Science Congress: University Buildings, 10 a.m.
S.S. "Narkunda" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Tenth Winter Meeting: 2 p.m.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION:—The Rev. J. Duhr will deliver a lecture on "Cicero's Letters" in Lecture-Room No. 5, St. Xavier's College, at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday)

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Mr. Harjivan K. Mehta will lecture in Gujrati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Theosophy and Religious Reforms."

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJAN SAMAJ:—Sri Tyaga Raja Utsavam will be celebrated in the Samaj Hall by local musicians to-day (Friday), when there will be Puja and Music from 7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

FAREWELL TO B. F. BRADLEY:—A public meeting will be held at Lalbaug Maidan to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. under the auspices of the Young Workers' League and other organisations in honour of B.F. Bradley, who is leaving for England on Saturday morning.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION: Public Lecture. Mr. Harijan K. Mehta will lecture in Gujrati at the Theosophical Society, Iavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day at 6-30 p.m. Subject:—"Theosophy and Religious Reforms."

KHAN BAHADUR.

In the Honours List published in "The Chronicle" the name of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Haji Miya Naje of Neral was included under the heading of "Khan Saheb" instead of that of "Khan Bahadur."

BOMBAY STUDENTS' SOCIAL LEAGUE:—An extraordinary meeting of the members and workers of the Bombay Students' Social League will be held to-day (Friday), at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, under the presidentship of Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta to discuss the future programme of the League.

SHRI UPANISHAD KATHA:—Shri Pandit Ramanugrah Sharma, B.A., Vaidic Research Scholar and Religious Pracharak of Mithila, the birthplace of Shri. Sita Maharani, would give discourses in Upnishads, by touching the Eastern and Western Philosophies for a week or two, at Madhav Bag, daily at 5 p.m. commencing from to-day (Friday). All Hindus interested in religion should avail themselves of this opportunity.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The N.Y.K. steamer "Tango Maru" left Kobe for Bombay on the 2nd inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th Jan.

The Outward P. & O. mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from London of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 3rd inst. and left there at noon the same day.

The O.S.K. steamer "Hague Maru" left Colombo on Jan. 3 and is due to arrive in Bombay on Jan. 7.

ALL-BOM. INDOOR GAMES TOURNAMENT:—The Bombay Students' Brotherhood will hold an All-Bombay Indoor Games Tournament from the 8th Jan.

The Tournament will be played of the following games:—

CARROM:—Single, Double; Ladies' Singles; Mixed Doubles.

PING-PONG:—Singles.

The Entries of Singles for non-members will be Re. 1 and for Doubles Rs. 1|8 for Ping-Pong and Carrom respectively.

For members it will be As. 12 and Re. 1|4 respectively.

Entries will close on the 5th Jan. The Draw will be on the 6th at 5-30 p.m.

The Singapore air mail arrived at 8-30 a.m. and the outward airmail left at 9-50 on Thursday morning.—A. P.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "Leave It To Me". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE: "A Southern Maid". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE REGAL: Complete Programme of Selected "Laurel & Hardy" Comedies and on the stage "Laszlo Schwartz", the eminent Hungarian Violinist and Caricaturist. To-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE CAPITOL: 11 Reels of Warner Bros. Musical Revue Selections of Songs, Spectacle and Dances. To-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "My Weakness". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "A Bedtime Story". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Private Life Of Henry VIII". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA TALKIE: "Yahoodi-ki-Larki". Daily. Time as usual.
WEST-END: "Malati-Madhav". Time as usual.
GLOBE: "Dixiana". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Bhakta Pralhad." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "That's A Good Girl". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Surya Kumari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE: "Hook, Line And Sinker". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7 a.m.—Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates. Close down.
12 Noon—Selection of Indian music.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European music.
1 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Close down.
6 p.m.—Relay of music from the Pathe Cinema (by kind permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m.—European Programme. "Rhythm": Sponsored by the Brunswick Salon presenting Bing Crosby, Mildred Bailey, The Boswell Sisters, The Mills Brothers and Duke Ellington and His Famous Orchestra.
7-30 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices. Interval.
8-15 p.m.—Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
9 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Film Chat by The Picturegoer.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-20 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
A SOUTH INDIAN PROGRAMME Mrs. L. Venkatram—Veena solo with Vocal Music.
10-30 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

FRIDAY: January 5.

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Paramount Theatre Orchestra.
8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. The John MacArthur Quintet.
9-30 p.m.—Songs of Old London.
9-40 p.m.—Music and the Ordinary Listener, a talk by Sir Walford Davies.
10 p.m.—Hotel Metropole Orchestra.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.
11 p.m.—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION: The Bombay Students Brotherhood will hold an Elocution Competition in the Second week of January open to all College Students. The following are the subjects for the same.

India as a Federation
Property is Theft.
Birth Control: a Necessity for India.

The entrance fee is As. 8.

Further particulars can be had from the Secretaries a the Brotherhood.

RAILWAY WORKERS MEETING: Under the auspices of the G I P Railway Workers' Union, a General Meeting of the workers will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p m. at Matunga in Goal Maidan near the station when Messrs S H. Jhabvala, D L Pathak and Z R Chaudhary will speak on "message of the Cawnpore T U Congress and workers local grievances."

The Noakhali Committee appointed by the Bengal Government have finally recommend the shifting of the District headquarters at Noakhali which was threatened by Meghna Erosion to Maijdi a village 5 miles off Noakhali.—United Press.

Shrimati Dr. U. Abhayambal, M. A. Ph. D., (Lond.) Principal and Professor of Economics of Maharani's Women College of Mysore) passed away recently. She was the first in Southern India to possess the degree of Ph. D (Lond.) She took prominent part in all women's charitable and public movements in Mysore State. She was also a very accomplished musician and singer and an impressive speaker.

NAGAR SCOUTS ANNUAL DISPLAY

Impressive Gathering At Junagadh

(From Our Correspondent)

JUNAGADH, Jan. 1

The Vadnagara Nagar Scouts Junagadh celebrated their seventh annual day during Christmas' week in the spacious compound of the yard of the Hatkeshvar's Shrine.

The youths displayed their fine qualities by adhering to the principles of strict discipline and hospitality towards the guests.

The programme was an elaborate one, having on its list as many as 33 items and lasted for three hours. Without exception all played their respective parts wonderfully well.

It was a healthy as well as an encouraging change in our youths, who are the real pillars and foundation of the whole nation, that the Mahatmaji's greatness was acknowledged by them during their programme.

GANDHIJI QUOTED

The constant reading of newspapers and particularly remaining in touch with the nationalist press, have, however, made them bold sufficient to stand with "heads erect and chest forward" without showing the least courtesy or disregard to the persons of their elders. This time amidst the surprise of us all they displayed the part of the Mahatmaji by quoting his speech from the "Bombay Chronicle" of 20th instant.

Mr. Aniruddhrai J. Ghoda delivered an impressive lecture on "Ideal Education."

Mr. Bhaskerrai P. Vaishnav, one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Vadnagara Nagar Bhratru-Mandal, narrated the history of the Scout movement.

Mr. Mahendarlal G. Dholakia thanked the guests of the evening.

LADIES' GATHERING

The next evening a special show was arranged exclusively, for ladies, when the programme was substituted by speeches, etc., suitable to the occasion for the fair sex, and dialogues on female education, child welfare and importance of Scout movement.

USE OF ROADS FOR ADIKARNATAKS

Mysore Government Clarifies Issues

The office of the Publicity Officer to the Government of Mysore Public Offices, has issued the following Press note, dated Bangalore, 29th December 1933:—

The "Bombay Chronicle" had, in its issue for the 23rd December 1933, an editorial note under the caption, "A Fundamental Right" in which it welcomed the order recently pased by the Government of Mysore declaring that all Government tanks in the State shall be open to all subjects of His Highness the Maharaja irrespective of caste or community, including the Adikarnatakas and suggested in the course of that note that free access to public roads and wells should also be ensured as a fundamental right, to this section of the people. The suggestion, obviously implied, that this section of the people have at present no free access to public roads, is contrary to facts as they exist, so far as the Mysore State is concerned where there has always been free access to public roads to all sections of the public.

As regards public wells, however the position is slightly different. In towns and cities, all public wells and fountains ae open to all classes of the public. It is only in villages that some times separate wells exist for Adikarnatakas and in many places, different wells are required for different sections among these people themselves."

"SHROUDED IN MYSTERY"

Magistrate Acquits Both Accused In Dadar Robbery Case

Judgment was delivered by Mr. N T Jungalwala, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar on Thursday evening in what is known as the "Dadar Robbery Case" in which two Hindus were charged with assault and robbery of Rs. 1,900 from a Municipal School Teacher on April 7, 1933.

EMIPRE BOMB CASE ECHO

The Prosecution case was that on the day in question, V V Damanker, teacher in Muincipal Marathi School Dadar accompanied by another teacher, was bringing Rs. 1,900 to the school from Schools Committee Office at Grent Road. When the teachers were nearing the school they noticed V S Hardiker, standing under the school's staircase. At the foot of the staircase someone hit Damanker on the shoulder from behind and he dropped the tin case containing the money. This is alleged to have been picked up by Hardiker, who with Power ran away with the tin case and handed it over to a cyclist who was waiting outside the school premises. Damanker, who had received some injuries was removed to the hospital for treatment.

It will be recalled that both Hardiker and Power were also tried in the The Empire Theatre Bomb Case but were discharged.

BENEFIT OF DOUBT

The Magistrate in delivering Judgment discharging both the accused said "Niether the teachers nor the students nor the neighbours were able to hrow any light on the facts of the case. On the contrary, all the prosecution witnesses including he complainant are reticent about the facts within their knowledge and have rendered no help to the police in their investigations. The case is shrouded in mystery. No reliance can be placed on the evidence of the complainant and his companion Joshi, who seem to have facilitated the commission of the alleged robbery and have done nothing to arrest the offenders or bring them to book. There is some suspicion about the complicity of accused Hardiker in the offence. He is however, entitled for the benefit of doubt. As regards Powar there is no evidence to bring home the charge against him. I therefore acquit both the accused."

CONSTABLE STABBED

A Police constable was the victim of a cowardly assault on Thursday night at Golpitha Road, at the hands of an alleged suspicious character who drew out knife and stabbed the constable necessitating his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

At about 10-15 p.m. the Police constable No. 1479C. noticed three men walking along Golpitha Road in a suspicious manner. He callenged the men whereupon one of them stabbed the constable. The cries for help raised by the injured man attracted two constables in plain cloths to the spot, who effected the arrest of two men but the assilant managed to get away.

The Maharbowari Police are investigating the case.

REAY CHAMBERS CASE

A large number of tenants had collected on Thursday in the Mazgaon Police Court, to hear the proceedings of the criminal case filed by the Mehta of the Reay Chambers against Sirdar Jamiat Singh for alleged abuse, insut and criminal intimidation.

Mr. M J Gordhandas, Advocate, defended the accused. The case was postponed to 15th February next for hearing.

AGED HINDU'S DEATH MYSTERY

The suspicious circumstances under which an aged Hindu met with his death are now being investigated by the Byculla Police.

Gopal Govind (50) residing at Dakn Prabhu's Wadi returned to his rooms late on Wednesday night and complained of pain in the abdomen. Later, one of the neighbours discovered he had died.

On Thursday morning, a relative of the deceased appleid for a municipal permit for the disposal of body. The Sanitary Inspector discovered that the left arm of the deceased was swollen and therefore informed the police, who took charge of the body and sent it to the morgue pending a 'post mortem' examination.

Benares.—Prof. Macchiors of the University of Naples has arrived at the Benares Hindu University and is staying with Professor U. A. Sundaram.

Benares.—It is understood that His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar will be arriving at Benares from Europe next week.

LOVER OF COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

Countrywide Tributes To Mahomed Ali's Memory

"I shall not return to a slave-country. Give me complete independence or a place for my grave" were the words uttered by the late Maulana Mohamed Ali at the first Round Table Conference which were recalled at a mammoth meeting of Muslims and Hindus held on Thursday night at the Chhota Qabristan to commemorate the third anniversary of the death of the late Maulana Mohamed Ali. The meeting was presided over by Seth Ismail Rokadia.

The President during the course of his address spoke of the great services rendered to Islam and India in particular, by the late Maulana and recalled how in spite of the advice of his friends and even against the warning of his medical advisers he had undertaken the trip to England to attend the deliberations of the Round Table Conference. This sacrifice on his part cost him his life and the Muslims to-day gratefully acknowledged those services and only regretted that his life should have terminated at a time when Islam needed him the most.

"Even though we do not have the Maulana alive with us today," said the speaker, "we have his work before us to guide us and remind us that Islam must stand united if it is to be a power in the land." His last words to the speaker before he left the shores of India were that he should remember Islam in every walk of life and uphold its noble traditions. He then referred to the brave fight in the cause of the freedom of India espoused by him at the Round Table Conference, and recalled the words of the Maulana that he would not return to India as long as it remained a slave country, and in fact, prayed for a grave in England rather than return to India under the promises of Dominion Status or anything which did not mean complete freedom and independence for India.

Maulana Shaukat Ali then feelingly referred to the career of his brother, who, he said, was younger than him, but was beloved by all who came in contact with him. He then made an earnest appeal to the strikers of the "Khilafat" daily to refrain from putting into force their threat to offer Satyagraha and pleaded for time till arrangements were made to pay off their dues.

Maulana Mohamed Irfan in the course of his speech paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Maulana Mohamed Ali, who, he believed, was the greatest Muslim in the whole of Islamic world after the death of the famous Jalaluddin Afghani.

Several speakers thereafter eulogised the noble character of the late leader, who was, they said, one of the most lovable personalities of his day.

Roosevelt Budget Before U. S. Congress

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Washington.—The Government intends borrowing 10,000 million dollars in the next six months. declared President Roosevelt introducing the budget in the Congress. He envisages a deficit of 9000 million for the next two years. The expenditure for the current year totals 9403 million and revenue 3260 million. There is also an expenditure of 1166 million not included in the budget estimates. Public debt will thus reach the record of 32,834 million.

President Roosevelt is asking the Congress 2000 million in lump sum to continue the recovery programme.

Expenditure for 1934/35, excluding debt retirement and the necessary sum for recovery purposes amounts to 3961 million and revenue 3975 million.

The R. F. C. will be charged 4.000 million out of the deficit. President Roosevelt expects a balanced budget in the third year of recovery and thereafter to reduce the debt progressively.

For the fiscal year 1934/35, President Roosevelt estimates the expenditure, excluding the debt retirement of 326 million dollars and such sum as necessary for the new extraordinary recovery purposes amounts, to 3961 million dollars, of which 3238 million dollars is ordinary and 723 million dollars emergency.

Receipts excluding the Foreign Debt payments, liquor taxes and increased revenue amount to 3975 million dollars

Appropriations for 1935 exclude the agricultural adjustment, administration benefit payments, refunds and processing taxes and include all appropriations for debt interest, debt retirement and the amount of 2980 million dollars of which 685 million dollars go under 1934.

NO NEW TAXES.

President Roosevelt does not recommend new taxes, but urges the restoration of one-third of 15 percent cut in the pay of the Federal employees from first July. A sum of 1166 million dollars is intended to continue until the summer the civil works administration and for the purpose of financing the Home Loan Bank system.

Public Works accounts for 1677 million dollars, emergency expenditure this year. A further 1090 out of the 3300 million Public Works Administration Fund is expected to be spent next year. Civilian conservation work, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Agricultural Adjustment Administration account for the remainder emergency outlay this year. If the F.F.O. loaning authority is extended beyond the 30th June any additional loans by it will come from the additional recovery fund.

The public debt should be held within 32,000 million dollars and its 1936 expenditures should be brought within the revenue expected during 1936.

GOVERNOR'S PARTY TO SCIENTISTS

To meet the members of the Indian Science Congress, H. E. Lord Brabourne, the Governor and Lady Brabourne gave a Garden Party on Thursday evening at the Government House, Malabar Hill. About six hundred guests were invited a majority being educationists. The host and the hostess mixed with the guests after the reception and conversed for some time with Dr. Meghnad Saha, the President of the Science Congress. The function came to a close at 5-45 p.m.

Cawnpore.—Six out of nine women fell into a tank when digging earth on the bank of the tank and died immediately. Three received injuries.—A. P.

PATHE
The Finest Cinema in Bombay
TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
IS YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE
MAURICE CHEVALIER
IN
A BEDTIME STORY
WITH
BABY LEROY
TO-MORROW
Another Hit from Paramount
BING CROSBY
The Famous Crooner
IN
COLLEGE HUMOR
WITH
A BEVY OF MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS IN HOLLYWOOD
Please Book Early.

Training And Gallop Notes

Spinner's Cottage And Glenalmond Please

Watch Dandy Brush And Silver Lady II

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

As the season advances several of the horses whose preparations are timed for the big meetings, have been given solid work. Gallops noted are as follows:—

SPINNER'S COTTAGE (Selby) travelled 9 furlongs on the tan accompanied by ON TIME (Dall Acqua) for the first 7 furlongs. The former gave complete satisfaction.

WALL STREET (Selby) was much superior to INVERCANNIE (Dall Acqua) over 9 furlongs on the grass track.

WHOOPEE (Dobie) and RAJPYARI (Stokes) covered a mile on the tan, finishing almost level. Keep an eye on the latter.

GLENALMOND (Northmore) CUSTODIAN (McCloud) and SPANISH WISH (Burn) were sent a mile on the grass. They finished in the order named.

LA FONTAINE (R. Boy) and GARCON (Lowrey) were restricted to pacework over a mile. Both moved well and are at their best.

CHIVALRESQUE (Marrable) who was given pacework over 7 furlongs, pleased very much.

DALYMOUNT PARK (R. Boy) beat RAMAH (Meekings) by a neck in a 9 furlongs gallop on the grass. The former has come to hand.

CASTLETON (Munro) shaped well over a mile. Has reached his best.

BONNE TETE (Northmore) traversed a mile at steady pace. Quite fit.

FOLLOW ME (Marrable) spurted half a mile. Fair.

HIGHFLYER (Meekings) finished a neck in front of ARRAN COMRADE (R. Boy) over a mile on the tan.

GIFT HORSE (Obaid) and D'ARTAGNAN (Stokes) went a mile on the grass, finishing abreast.

KNOCKDON (Brace) held SUPERLATIVE (Graham) over a mile on the grass.

MISS MOUNT (Fletcher) was exercised over a mile on the tan. Fair.

DANDY BRUSH (Meekings) was a shade better than ESSEXBROOK (B. McQuade) over a mile on the tan track.

GREEK GLEN (R. Boy) did pace work over a mile. Fit and well.

SAVITRI (Munro) and INNISKILLING (Blyth) Galloped 5 furlongs. Fair.

SOLOMON'S SEAL (Burn) and TINDER GEE (Marrable) finished level over 7 furlongs on the tan.

SILVER LADY II. (Graham) assisted GRECIAN (Brace) in a 7 furlongs gallop on the tan. The former has improved.

PHILLIP SIDNEY (R. Boy) and CARTOON (Northmore) were given a 6 furlongs gallop on the grass. Both are in good trim.

BRIGHT NIGGER (R. Boy) beat FORECAT (Northmore) and KILFINANE (McCloud) over 7 furlongs on the grass.

LOVELY ONE (R. Boy) and O.B.E. (Lowrey) went 6 furlongs on the grass. A fit pair.

ALESIA II (Meekings) and ROSEVILLE (McQuade) were restricted to pacework over 7 furlongs, the former moving very freely.

HAZIMA (Dillon) has pleased in her pace work over 1-1|4 miles. She can win when wanted.

TAIR AL IRAQ (Selby) galloped 9 furlongs on the grass in a satisfactory manner.

ANCHOR (Brace) and FAREWELL (Graham) went 7 furlongs on the grass. Fair.

DARIANOOR (Meekings) travelled a mile but still requires time.

BURGESS (Burn) finished 6 lengths in front of WARSHIP (McQuade) on the grass track. Ignore the former's failure on New Year's Day.

AL NATIQ (Stokes) was extended over 6 furlongs. Fair.

BANCO (Munro) galloped an easy 6 furlongs very well.

SQUARE DEAL (Munro) galloped an easy 6 furlongs. Fit.

RED FLOWER (Munro) did pacework over 7 furlongs. Well.

RAJPUT (Marrable) galloped 7 furongs. Well.

WATCHMAKER II (Marrable) galloped 6 furlongs. Has improved.

POMPEIUS (Northmore) and HAMDOON (McCloud) galloped 7 furlongs. Pompeius was better.

TAIR AL ZAMAN (Burn) galloped 7 furlongs. He is ready.

CARNERA (Selby) galloped 7 furlongs. Fair.

DIWAN (Dobie) and GURGISTAN (Stokes) galloped 6 furlongs. The former won by a length.

VERDUN (Brace) galloped 5 furlongs. Has improved.

JAHAN ARA (Brace) and WALHAN LEILA (R. Boy) did pace work over 7 furlongs. The former moved very well.

ACCEPTANCES FOR SATURDAY'S RACES

NINE COMPETITORS IN WELLINGTON PLATE OF 9 FURLONGS

The following are the acceptances for the Tenth Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race (2-0 p. m.)

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1933, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners, once 7lbs; twice 12lbs; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Walhan Leila 9-3; Laffy 9-3; Green Lawn 9-2; Vasna 8-11; Emperor 8-11; Mooflis 8-11; Watchmaker II 8-2; Mahoot 8-2; Farewell 8-2; Gurjistan 8-2; Chief Mate 8-2; Pompeius 8-2; Khamis 8-2; Diwan 8-2; Happy Dream 8-2; Nayib al Muluk 8-2; Faidan 8-2.

2nd Race (2-30 p. m.)

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. For Arabs maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1933, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners, once 7lbs; twice 12lbs; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Al Hazar 8-11; Hitler 8-11; Seboor 8-11; Tair al Zaman 8-7; Rashash 8-7; Alharith 8-2; Havana 8-2; Verdun 8-2; Al Mandoob 8-2; Dolfuss 8-2; Sa'ad Pasha 8-2; Money Order 7-12; Nelson 7-12; Hoomaila 7-12; Soomair 7-12; Wansa 7-12; Kandahar 7-12.

3rd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division III—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. For Arabs maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July 1933, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners, once 7lbs; twice 12lbs; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Jahan Ara 9-4; Anderbhar 8-11; Bukker Sutki 8-11; Red Flower 8-9; Rajput 8-9; Baharnoor 8-9; Madras 8-9; Jassam Beg 8-9; Kanda 8-3; Goodbye 8-2; Torpedo 8-2; Hamdoon 8-2; Warship 8-2; Haisan 8-2; English Star 8-2; Kayazi 8-2.

4th Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE VELLARD PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in Class IV.

De Beers II 9-7; Mountgarret 9-4; Tomtit 9-0; Witch Music 9-4; Tinder Gee 9-2; Solomon's Seal 7-11; On Time 8-11; Alesia II 8-10; Bachelor's Bess 8-9; The Clown 8-9; Forecat 8-7; Inniskilling 8-7; Philip Sidney 8-5; Silver Lady II 8-5; Insomnia 7-7; James Grieve 8-4; Flying Major 8-2; Thaxted 8-1; Cartoon 7-12; Drama 7-11; Vandalusia 7-10; Kilfinane 7-4; O. B. E. 7-0; Granite 6-12.

5th Race (4-0 p. m.)

THE SIMLA PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,400; and third Rs. 600. A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Vershan 9-5; Darianoor 9-0; Hazima 8-11; Saifuldowla 8-6; Bushboos 8-3; Tair al Iraq 8-0; Kabaila 7-10; Black Beauty 7-5; Collector 7-3; Zozan 7-2; Anchor 7-0; Waalim 6-12.

6th Race (4-30 p. m.)

THE WARWICK PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Greek Burn 9-0; Martin Place 9-0; Jelal Shah 8-11; Doreda 7-13; Superlative 8-1; Ballintoy 8-1; Inducement 8-9; Facino 8-8; Gift Horse 8-8; Great Pearl 8-7; Draughtsman 8-5; Highflyer 8-4; Arran Comrade 7-13; Dandy Brush 8-2; Greek Glen 7-10; Miss Mount 7-9; Glenlinhe 7-4; Solar Barn 7-2.

7th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE WELLINGTON PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong

Winner Rs. 9,000; second Rs. 3,000; and third Rs. 1,500. A handicap for horses in Class I.

Pollux 9-2; Wall Street 9-2; Spinner's Cottage 8-3; Douceuse 7-12; Glenalmond 8-10; Whoopee 8-4; Pharaoh III 8-4; Spanish Wish 7-11; Garcon 7-10.

8th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Carnelian 9-4; Galloping Major 9-0; Ramah 8-13; Dalymont Park 8-4; Castleton 8-12; Manipulator 8-12; Chivalresque 8-7; Bonne Tete 8-7; Galumph 8-5; Phare 8-4; Chabootra 7-12; Custodian 7-11; Hero Worship 7-5; Neddins 7-4.

9th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE PEDDER PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Square Deal 9-2; Molly King 7-12; Moonspark 9-0; Injeman II 7-10; Nazam 9-0; Sumoom 8-10; Banco 8-8; Wazir Pasha 8-7; Saduzaman 8-5; Pailazaman 7-9; Gurji Beg 8-5; Argonaut 8-5; Danger 8-1; Mansfield 8-0; Burgess 7-12; Kayid Saud 7-12; Al Natiq 7-9; Al Ghazi 7-9; Redcar 7-5; Azroom 7-2.

ENCOURAGE HINDI IN CITY SCHOOL

"Parishad's" Appeal To Corporation

The Sanyukta Hindi Bhashi Parishad met under the presidency of Swami Sampurnanand last week-end in the Pendal of the Medal Conference.

The first resolution which was put from the chair was one of condolence for Messrs. Patel and Sen Gupta and Dr. Besant.

The second expressed the surprise of the Parishad at the neglect of Hindi by the Corporation even in those Wards in which education is compulsory and requested it to take over the management of existing private schools, besides starting new ones.

The third resolution expressed the fullest sympathy with the objects of the Tenants' League and requested house-owners to reduce rents in view of existing financial depression.

The fourth and the fifth resolutions respectively called upon Hindi speakers engaged in various trades, particularly the milk merchants to form themselves into associations and the Hindi speaking labour population to join the existing Labour Unions.

The sixth enjoined the use of the Swadeshi and the last drew attention to the difficulties encountered by Hindi speakers in Bombay and the suburbs and appointed a sub-committee with powers to form the nucleus of an organisation embracing Hindi speakers of all the classes and creeds and to implement the resolutions passed by the Parishad.

All resolutions were passed unanimously.

The session came to a close at 8 p.m. after short speeches by the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

MOTOR SMASH ON QUEEN'S ROAD

Pathan Money-lender Receives Serious Injuries

There was a serious motor accident on the Queens Road on Thursday morning, when a Pathan was knocked down and received serious injuries.

The injured person was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he has been admitted for treatment.

It appears, Mandu Gaiboo, a Pathan money-lender, and another Pathan were crossing the Queens Road, near the Charni Road Railway Station, when a car driven by one Gopal Hari, going towards Chiraugate, knocked Mandu down, as a consequence of which Mandu received serious injuries.

Sub-Inspector Munjekar is carrying on enquiries.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS

Programme Of Events Of Annual Meeting

The Institution of Engineers (Bombay Centre) has fixed the following programme of events of thtir annual general meeting:—

Wednesday, (10th Jan.) at 12 noon:—Annual general meeting, at Botawala Building, 7/9, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Wednesday, (10th Jan.) at 1 p.m.:—Lunch at Mongini's Ritstaurant on the First Floor.

Wednesday, (10th Jan.) After Lunch:—Mr. G. B. Williams Paper on "Discharges of Surface Water Drains and Sewers in India" will be discussed at Mongini's Restaurant on the First Floor.

Thursday, (11th Jan.) at 8-30 a.m.:—Motor Buses will start from their Bus Stands at the following places:—Colaba, Museum, Flora Fountain, Bori Bunder, Dhobi Talao (Wellington Cinema), Karelwadi (Girgaum Road), Portuguese Church (Girgaum), Opera House via Hughes Road to Gowalia Tank, Tardeo Road (Maneckjee Petit Mill), end of Hornby Vellard. Members are requested to wait at the above stands for the reserved buses which will take them up.

Thursday, (11th Jan.) at 9 a.m.:—Visit to the Hornby Vellard New All-Concrete Roadway (in course of construction) of the Bombay Municipality.

Thursday, (11th Jan.) at about 10 a.m.:—The above buses will depart from Hornby Vellard and proceed to their Colaba Depot by the same routes.

Sunday, (14th Jan.) at 7-30 a.m.:—Motor Buses will start from their Bus stands at the following places:—Colaba, Museum, Flora Fountain, Capitol Cinema, (Bori Bunder), Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao), Marine Lines Station (Princess Street Corner), Charni Road (B. B. & C. I. Rly. Station), Opera House, Lamington Road (near Grant Road Bridge), Central Station (near Tardeo Bridge), Jacob Circle, Chinchpokli Bridge, Lal Bag, Government Gate Road, Dadar Tram Terminus, King's Circle (Matunga). Members are requested to wait at the above stands for reserved buses which will take them up.

Sunday, (14th Jan.) at about 12 noon:—Buses arrive at Tansa Lake.

Sunday, (14th Jan.) at about 1 p.m.:—Lunch at Tansa.

Sunday (14th Jan.) at after Lunch:—Visit to the Tansa Water Works of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Sunday, (14th Jan.) at 4 p.m.:—Buses depart from Tansa Lake for Bombay and proceed to their Colaba Dipot by the same routes.

ANOTHER MOTOR CAR THEFT

Five Seater Removed From Juhu Foreshore

Motor car thefts are becoming more frequent in the city and suburbs. Only a few days ago a car stolen from a Worli garage was found abandoned in the J. J. Hospital compound.

The Vile Parle police are busy investigating the theft of a green five seater No. 1805 which was stolen from the Juhu foreshore during the X'mas holidays. The owner of the car is one Mr. D. K. Nair.

Car Found At Khandala

The car was found on Thursday deserted near Khandala. Some tools had been removed from the car.

The police are investigating.

AGRA ACCIDENT.

AGRA, (By Mail.)

A boy is stated to have been seriously injured by being run over by a car belonging to Mr Babu Ram Yadav, Deputy Collector, when it was being driven at a furious speed.

CASHIER ARRESTED

Suspected Of Embezzlement

The European Cashier of an engineering firm of the City was arrested on Wednesday night at his residence on a charge of criminal breach of trust and embezzlement.

It appears that while the auditors were examining the accounts of Messrs. Marshall and Sons, engineers, on Wednesday they discovered that a large sum of money had not been accounted for. The firm reported the matter to the police.

Suspecting that Mr. E. H. James, Cashier, of the firm, was mainly responsible for the accounts, Sergeant Gibbs, of the C.I.D. arrested him at his residence at Sunny House, Merryweather Street, Apollo Bunder, the same night.

So far the police have been able to ascertain that the amount involved is Rs. 500.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN MATCH FACTORY

Foreman Fitter Caught In Belting

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Thursday at the inquest on Sakaram R. Salvi.

It appears that Salvi was working in a match factory at Ambernath as a foreman fitter. On December 4, when the workers resumed work, Salvi and another went to replace a long belt, on a shaft. While the belt was being adjusted, it broke and one end of it wrapped itself around the left arm of Salvi which was torn from the body.

Salvi was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment where he died on December 18.

KURLA WORKERS ACCEPT WAGE CUT

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Jan. 3.

The mill workers of Kurla resumed work, when the Swadeshi Mills and the New Mills opened yesterday. It was the first working after the day coming into operation of a further 25 per cent. cut in their dear food allowance, which was brought down to 30 per cent. from 80 per cent. six months ago.

It may be recalled that the management of both the mills had put up notice to that effect on December 1 last, and it was feared that there would be some trouble again.

"SATTA" CONVICTIONS AT KURLA

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Jan. 4.

Under the Gambling Act fourteen persons of Kurla were convicted yesterday by Mr. V. M. Jadhav, the Resident Magistrate, Kurla.

Jethmal Jainarayan Lakhotia, who was found guilty of keeping a common gaming house and of receiving betting slips on cotton figures, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

The other accused, were fined Rs. 10 each.

RUN OVER BY LORRY

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's jury on Thursday at the inquest on Sorabji Shapurji Nargolwala.

It appears that Nargolwala left his residence at noon on Monday and was proceeding along Mohamadali Road towards Crawford Market on a motor cycle. In attempting to overtake a motor lorry which was going ahead of him, he came right in front of another lorry which was proceeding in the opposite direction and was knocked down. He was removed to hospital where he died.

PENSIONER DIES OF HEART FAILURE

A verdict of death due to heart failure was returned by the Coroner's jury on Thursday at the inquest held on Abraham Daniel.

It would appear that Daniel aged 65 years left his house on Wednesday morning to go to the Accountant General's Office to receive his pension. At 2-30 p.m. Abraham's dead body was found lying on the cross Maidan near Queen's Statue Chowky. The body was examined by a doctor who declared that death was due to heart failure.

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CITY'S DEATH RATE ON WANE

Small-pox Casualties In Last Week Of 1933

The health returns of Bombay during the 52nd week of 1933, i.e. the week ended 30th Dec 1933 were as under:—

The total mirtality 445 was 28 less than in the last week; the death rate registered was 19.9 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 52nd week of 1932 when the mortality was 436 and death rate 21.7. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1928-1932 472, and the death rate 19.7.

Out of the total deaths, 127 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, Smallpox caused 8 attacks and 5 deaths and Plague caused 1 attack an 1 death Cholera was absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 6.

The number of live births registered during the week was 770 as against 834 for the 52nd week of 1932 and 557, the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1928-1932).

BOMBAY'S ADDITIONAL MAGISTRATE

Mr. Brown To Continue To Hold Post Till March 23

Continuance, up to the 23rd March 1934 (inclusive), of the temporary appointment of Additional Presidency Magistrate is sanctioned and Mr. O. H. Brown, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, is to continue to hold it and to do duty as Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. C. Mc. M. Pearson, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Thana Range, is appointed as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kanara Range, Bombay Salt Department, from 30th November 1933.

Mr. D. V. Moray, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kanara Range, is appointed as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat-Viramgam Range, Bombay Salt Department, from 7th December 1933.

Mr. A. S. Kyte, officiating Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat-Viramgam Range, reverted to his substantive appointment as Inspector in the Bombay Salt Department, with effect from 7th December 1933.

Mr. B. N. Gokhale, M.S. (Bom.), is appointed as Honorary Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Dharwar, for one year from the date on which he takes over charge of the appointment.

WORLD OF LABOUR

A. T. U. C. Meets At Cawnpore

47 Unions Representing 57,000 Organised Workers Participate

The following is a summary of the proceedings of the All-India Trade Union Congress which met at Cawnpore during Christmas Week, specially prepared for "The Chronicle":—

The 13th annual session of the All India Trade Union Congress was held at Cawnpore on the 23rd of December and the two following days. At the Madras session it was decided to hold the next session at Jamshedpur. But as the trade union leaders at Jamshedpur expressed their inability to hold the session, the idea had to be dropped. Subsequently an invitation to hold the session at Cawnpore was received from the U. P. Provincial Committee. It was accepted and the 23rd and 24th of December were fixed as the dates of the session. A Reception Committee was formed at Cawnpore with Mr. Surajprasad Awasthi as the Chairman and Mr. Harishankar Vidyarthi as the General Secretary. The Reception Committee and the workers of the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha, prominent amongst whom were Messrs. Hariharnath Shastri and Rajaram Shastri, worked strenuously for about a month to make the session successful and thanks to their hard work, the session was really a great success.

INVITATION TO ALL SECTIONS.

Prior to the session invitations were issued to all the unions in India and to all sections of Labour workers to attend and participate in the session. Mr. G. L. Kandalkar the President and Mr. V. B. Karnik, the Acting General Secretary, issued special invitations to the groups which had seceded from the Congress at Nagpur and Calcutta urging them to come back to the parent body, the All India Trade Union Congress. Vigorous efforts were made by means of circulars, press statements, personal letters, etc. to draw in as large a number of organised workers as possible inside the Congress and to make the Cawnpore session most representative. Cawnpore itself was all enthusiasm for the Congress session. For about a week the city and especially the working class quarters were flooded with wal posters, placards, leaflets, etc. There was tremendous enthusiasm amongst the workers and the general public about the T. U. C. session.

PROMINENT DELEGATES.

The open session of the Congress began at 6 P.M. in a specially erected pandal on the grounds of the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha. The pandal was tastefully decorated with red banners, slogans and buntings. Between four to five thousand people attended the session on the first day. Prominent amongst those who attended the session as delegates were:—Miss Maniben Kara, A. A. Alwe, R. S. Nimbkar, S. H. Jhabwalla, Lalji Pendse, Dr. Shetty, A. N. Shetty, C. Mascerenhas, Z. Chaudhari, Abdul Razak, etc. from Bombay, Dr. Bannerji, J. Ganguli, S. Pramanik, R. Mukerjee, Kiron Das, Dutt-Mazumdar, Sontiram Mondal, Kali Bannerji, etc. from Bengal, R. S. Ruikar, Jagam, etc. from Nagpur, Dr. V. Mukerjee, Harharnath Shastri, Rajaram Shastri, P. N. Bhatta, Sanadhya, etc. from U. P. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru attended the session on special invitation as an ex-President. Dr. Mahamod Asraf and Mr. Mohanlal Gautam attended the session as fraternal delegates from the U. P. Labour Party and the Central Kisan Sangh respectively.

UNIONS THAT PARTICIPATED.

Prominent amongst the unions which participated in the session were:—Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Dock Workers' Union, G. I. P. Rly. Workers' Union, Tramwaymen's Union, Cashewnut Workers' Union, Dhulia Textile Workers' Union, Nagpur Textile Workers' Union, Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha, E. I. R. Workers' Unions at Lucknow and Lilooah, B. & N. W. Railwaymen's Association, Bengal Oil and Petro Workers' Union, Jute Workers' Federation, Tata Colliery Workers' Association, B. N. R. Employees' Union, etc. A letter was received from Com. Parthsarathy, the general secretary of the Madras Provincial Committee, on behalf of all the affiliated unions in Madras expressing their inability to send any delegates to the session and wishing the session all success. In all 81 delegates attended the session from 27 unions representing approximately 38,609 organised workers.

The proceedings of the session began with the singing of a song. After the song, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Com. Surajprasad Awasthi, welcomed the delegates in a short speech and requested Com. G. L. Kandalkar to accept the presidentship.

Com. G. L. Kandalkar then read his presidential address. On rising to speak he was received with tremendous applause and his speech was punctuated with cheers and loud shouts of "jais", etc.

GREETINGS.

After the president's speech messages of sympathy and support received from various quarters were read to the session. Fraternal greetings were then given to the session by Dr. Mahamod Ashraf on behalf of the U. P. Labour Party, by Dr. M. R. Shetty on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Working Class Party, by Com. Shibnath Bannerjee on behalf of the Bengal Labour Party, and by Mr. Mohanlal Gautam on behalf of the Central Kisan Sangh.

The Acting General Secretary, Com. V. B. Karnik, then read the annual report and placed before the session the statement of accounts. Com. Harharnath Shastri summarised it in Hindi for the benefit of the Hindi knowing audience. The House adopted it unanimously. It was announced at the meeting that 47 Unions were affiliated to the T. U. C. and that it represented about 57,000 organised workers.

The president then moved the first resolution expressing grief at the sudden and untimely deaths of Messrs. Dundiraj Thengadi, Kishorilal Ghose, I. B. Sen, V. J. Patel and J. M. Sen Gupta. It was passed unanimously, all standing.

JAWAHARLAL'S SPEECH.

The President then called upon Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to address the gathering. The Pundit spoke for about half an hour in Urdu and expressed his solidarity with the workers' struggles. He also referred to the present capitalist crisis and pointed out how the workers had nothing to expect from their capitalist masters. He also urged upon the workers to participate in the national struggle, but emphasised that they should do so as an organised body and on their own programme. He concluded by appealing to the workers to strengthen their own unions and to give a united opposition to the capitalist offensive.

The proceedings of the first day of the session then terminated and the session adjourned till 6 P.M. on Sunday the 24th.

SECOND DAY OF THE SESSION.

The proceedings of the second day of the session began at 6 P.M. on Sunday the 24th in the same pandal, with Com. G. L. Kandalkar in the chair. Approximately the same number of visitors attended the session. The first resolution of the day was moved by Com. R. S. Nimbkar. It referred to the condition of the textile workers and the millowners' offensive and called upon the textile workers of India to make immediate preparations for declaring a general strike.

In a forcein English speech, which was translated by Mr. Rajaram Shastri, Mr. Nimbkar moved the resolution. It was supported by Mr. A. A. Alwe from Bombay, Messrs. Jagam, Vithoba Patil and Jagoba Kuthari from Nagpur, Motiram from Dhulia and Mr. Surajprasad Awasthi from Cawnpore. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar moved the next resolution about the White Paper and the about the national struggle. It was supported by Mr. Masceranhas and Abdul Majid from Bombay, Dr. Charu Bannerji from Bengal and Mr. Harharnath Shastri from the U. P. On being put to vote it was unanimously agreed to.

IMMEDIATE DEMAND.

The third resolution about the immediate economic and political demands of the workers and peasants was moved by Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla and was seconded and supported by Mr. Shibnath Bannerji, Miss Maniben Kara, Dr. R. K. Gavande and Mr. Kiron Das.

During the course of the discussion on this resolution there was a slight disturbance.

Mr. Sibbanlal Saksena spoke for about 20 minutes and explained that the Indian National Congress and its leaders were the real defenders of the interests of the masses and that they were always fighting for them and not for the capitalists as was made out by the previous speakers.

Com. Rajani Mukerjee from Bengal spoke after him and explained why the Trade Union movement and its leaders were opposed to the Indian National Congress and its programmes and policies. He asserted that Gandhiji and the National Congress stood for class collaboration, that their highest ideal was to make the landlords and the capitalists the trustees of the peasants and the workers but never to destroy landlordism or capitalism and that their programmes and policies always supported whether consciously or unconsciously the cause of the exploiting minority.

The resolution was thereafter put to vote and was unanimously accepted.

GREETINGS TO WORKERS OF WORLD.

The president then moved from the chair five resolutions about fraternal greetings to the workers of the world, congratulations to Soviet Russia on the completion of the Five Years' Plan, condemnation of the Hitlerite regime in Germany, etc. They were unanimously adopted.

The session adjourned to meet again the next evening.

THIRD DAY OF SESSION.

The original plan was to finish the work of the session in two days. But as the discussions in the Executive Council continued for an inordinately long time, the session had to be extended by a day more. As the pandal was not available for the third day the session was held in the delegates' camp at the Bharatiya Vidyalaya, Purana Cawnpore. The third day of the session began at 8 P.M. on Monday the 25th with Com. G. L. Kandalkar in the chair. Besides the delegates who attended in full force, the session was attended by a few visitors who had come all the way from the city. All the resolutions which had been passed in the Executive Council were placed before the session and all except the resolution regarding the formation of an all-India Political Party of the Workers were unanimously adopted by the session. The difference on the Political Party resolution was very keen and was also reflected in the voting on the resolution.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of the office-bearers. All the office-bearers, excepting the General Secretary, were elected without much difference of opinion. But a keen contest raged about the office of the General Secretary. The Executive Council had recommended the name of Mr. Sibnath Bannerji. Mr. A. A. Alwe proposed the name of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar. On a show of hands Mr. Bannerji was declared elected. But a division was challenged. Votes were, therefore, counted according to Unions in conformity with the Constitution. Mr. Bannerjee received 104 votes while Mr. Nimbkar received 89 votes. Mr. Bannerjee was, therefore, declared to be duly elected.

NEXT SESSION.

Invitation to hold the next session of the Congress in Bengal extended by the Bengal representatives was then accepted and after a vote of thanks to the chair, the Reception Committee, Volunteers and the retiring Office-bearers the session terminated with a short speech by the president thanking the delegates and appealing to all to redouble their efforts to make the Trade Union Congress a strong functioning body and the only representative Central Organisation of the Indian working class.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS

The following is a summary of the more important resolutions passed at the Trade Union Congress at Cawnpore.

Considering the extension of the Ordinance Act by the Bombay Government as an open attack on the Trade Union movement and demanding withdrawal of the said Act and all other repressive Acts and measures and calling upon workers to set on foot a vigorous mass movement to that effect.

"W. P." SCHEME.

Emphatically condemning the White Paper scheme as an attempt to consolidate British Imperialism in alliance with the Indian upper classes for the more intensive exploitation of the producing masses; Expressing that the demand of the masses can be satisfied only by a radical change in the socio-economic system of the country and calling upon workers to carry on a vigorous mass movement against the White Paper.

PRINCIPLES FOR FREE INDIA.

Declaring the following as the basic principles of the free Indian State:—

1. Transfer of all power to the producing masses. 2. Abolition of Indian States and parasitic landlordism. 3. Freedom of the peasants from all exploitation. 4. Nationalisation of land, key industries, public utilities, railways and banks, etc. 5. Repudiation of national debts. 6. Irreducible standard of living for the workers through introduction of minimum wage, limited hours of labour, insurance against unemployment, sickness, old age, etc. 7. Control of economic life of the country by the workers and peasants' councils.

NO WAR.

Enumerating the various measures of preparations for War resorted to by all the Imperialist governments of the world and calling upon the workers to be prepared for a country-wide General Strike in case of war, in order to stand by the toilers of all the world.

Enumerating the various immediate economic and political demands of the workers and the peasants and calling upon them to carry on an intensive agitation for them.

POLITICAL PARTY.

Appointing a sub-committee to draft the constitution of a political Party of the workers, being of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to form it on the basis of the resolution on the National Struggle passed at Madras and reaffirmed at Cawnpore.

TEXTILE WORKERS' PLIGHT.

Viewing with indignation the capitalist offensive against the workers in general and textile workers in particular and calling upon the textile workers throughout India to launch a General Strike in defence of their wages and other conditions of life and authorizing the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union to organize an All-India Textile Workers' Conference to take steps to bring about the General Strike.

RAILWAY WORKERS.

Condemning the proposed introduction by the Railway Board of reduced scale of pay, protesting against non-recognition by the Railway Agents of the Railway Workers' Unions, condemning the action of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta for not allowing the G. I. P. Rly. Workers' Union to be affiliated to the Railwaymen's Federation and calling upon all the workers to hold mass meetings on 4th February as a protest against all these things.

Condemning the attempt to perpetuate the Trade Disputes Act as a direct attack against the working class movement:

Condemning the ruthless wage-cut, retrenchment, etc., on the Indian Railways and declaring that the general strike was the only weapon with which the railway workers could resist them.

UNITY ESSENTIAL.

Declaring unity in the Trade Union Movement to be essential and appointing a sub-committee to popularise the platform of unity and to bring in as large a number of organized workers inside the T. U. C. on the basis of that platform.

Expressing solidarity with the struggle of the International Working Class against capitalism, reformism and Fascism and sending fraternal greetings.

Looking upon the rise of Hitlerism as a definite menace to world civilization and the International Working Class Movement.

NEW OFFICERS.

Appointing the following Office-bearers of the A. I. T. U. C.:—

President:—Harihar Nath Sastri:

Vice-Presidents:—Abdul Majid, Dr. Viswa Nath Mukherjee, Dr. Charu Bannerjee, S. H. Jhabwalla, S. B. Sen, R. S. Ruikar, and B. Sabhapati.

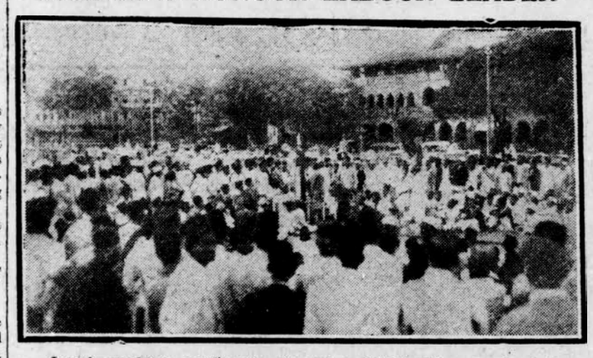
General Secretary:—Shib Nath Banerjee.

Secretaries:—Pushkar Nath Bhatt (U. P.), D. L. Pathak (Bombay), Sundar Rajam (Madras), S. K. Pramanik (Bengal), M. Jhon (Bihar) and Jagum (C. P.).

Organizing Secretaries: V. B. Karnik (Bombay), R. Mukherjee (Bengal), Raja Ram Sastri (U. P.) and B. K. Mitra (Bihar).

The next Session of the A. I. T. U. C will be held in Bengal.

WORKERS HONOUR LABOUR LEADER



Local workers mustered strong on Wednesday evening at Chowpatty to honour Com. Bradley, the well-known labour leader, of the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case, who is shortly proceeding to England.

BOMBAY MILL PICKETED

Members of the Young Workers' League picketing at the gates of the Morarji Gokuldas Mills on Thursday morning.

THE WORKER'S REVIEW

To Be Started From Nagpur

The 13th session of the All India Trade Union Congress held at Cawnpore, had appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the advisability of publishing an organ of the All India Trade Union Congress. The Sub-Committee consisted of Messrs. R S Ruiker, Nimbker, Kali Banerjee, Mascarenhas, and Messrs. Shastri and Sivanath Banerjee, President and General Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress.

The Sub-Committee met at Cawnpore on the 26th December 1933, and decided to publish a monthly magazine in English called "Worker's Review" the official organ of the All India Trade Union Congress.

The Worker's Review, it is understood, will be published from Nagpur, with Mr. R S Ruiker, Nagpur as its Editor. Its price will be One Anna per issue.

It is also understood that if the response to the English Review is encouraging, its Hindi Edition will also be published from Nagpur.

Correspondence in connection be addressed to the Editor, the Office.

day, the 14th inst. A public meeting in the same connection will be Mr. D G Kale in the "Tanatkar" Worker's Review, New Shukrawari, Nagpur City.

HARIJANS MUST BE IN HINDU FOLD

Raja Narendranath's Appeal To Orthodoxy

LAHORE, Dec. 31.

Raja Narendranath, who is a member of the Provincial Board for the Removal of Untouchability. Presided over by Mahatma Hansraj, made the following statement at the request of the Lahore District Committee for the Harijan Sewa Sangh:

There will not be much difficulty in the Punjab in the removal of untouchability. The teachings of Guru Nanak, Guru Gobind Singh, and Swami Dayanand have paved the way for reform. The so-called untouchables have only to observe cleanliness, and no Hindu in the Punjab will consider himself polluted by his touch.

With regard to temple entry the matter is not free from difficulty as the followers of the founder of the Arya Samaj can exercise only an indirect influence over the strictly orthodox Hindus, who control the temples. I will, however, appeal to my orthodox brethren in the name not only of humanity but of Hindu solidarity, that they should not show the cold shoulder to those who call themselves Hindus and claim the right of worshipping Gods of the Hindu pantheon. The result of the opposition of orthodox classes will be to turn those classes away from Hinduism who wish to remain in the Hindu fold.—A. P.

WONDERFUL FORCES OF INDIAN MUSIC

Its Great Potentialities As National Factor

PT. BHARGAVA'S APPEAL FOR REVIVAL OF NEGLECTED ART

MUTTRA, Dec. 31.

The first Music Conference of Muttra under the auspices of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal was held with great *eclat* in the Champa Agarwal High School, Muttra. Musicians from all parts of the country numbering about 50 attended the sessions.

Lieut. Ram Krishna Pal Singh, M.L.C., who was to perform the opening ceremony being unavoidably absent, his speech was read by Pt. Keshab Deo.

R. C. CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Pt. Dwara Nath Bhargava, Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered whinteresting speech, in the course of anich he said:—

In our own land, music is deeply ingrained in religion. Our Gods and godesses are musicians first. Sri Krishna, Saraswati, Shiva and even Narad are known to us, to have been associated with one musical instrument or the other, and I can speak from experience as a lawyer, that all the deeds of Trust and endowments that have been brought into existence within the last one hundred years, in every one of them emphasis is laid first on *Rag* than on *Bhog*.

There is authoritative charge on the income of all endowments for propagation of music. Service to Divinity would be incomplete without accompaniment of music. No *Bhog*, no festival, no important event in the house of gods, unless preceded and followed by music. This is, of course, the pedestal on which our religion put the great art of music. A conception like this is responsible for the production of the great masters of music in our land.

THE SAM VEDA

Down from the age when one of the four *Vedas*, viz., *Sam Veda*, was exclusively devoted to this subject, up to the present era, there have sprung up, in different ages and climes a galaxy of musicians of whom any land could have been rightly proud. The *Braj* has been by no means deficient in this respect.

Sixteenth century A.D. was a period of revival in all respects of intellectual life. It brought the well-known Mira Bai and Swami Haridas in the forefront. The latter on the art side had reached a stage of perfection and was attracting all people high and low, rich and poor to Brindaban to gain spiritual benefit from his masterly performances in music.

TANSEN AND AKBAR.

This Swami was the teacher of the renowned Tansen and Baiju Babre who adorned the court of great Akbar. The simplicity and piety of the Swami would not permit the great Emperor to approach the former in any other way but in disguise, and how this Emperor was wonder-struck by the soul-stirring performances of this master-musician is now a matter of history and common knowledge.

Within living human memory, Chaubey Ganeshi Lalji and a few others have been recipients of all-India recognition as great musicians, and now we can point to Chaturvedi Chandanji—the great exponent of *Dhrupad*—and Madhava Lal, the well-known Radio *Sitar* Star, as musicians of no ordinary abilities. This is only a bright side of the picture; we have a dark and dismal one too.

MUSIC LOSES HOLD.

For the last few centuries, like all other indigenous learnings and arts, *Sangit* too lost its deep-rooted hold on the cultural side of our people's life. Music was shunned by men of position and wealth. It was driven to the fold of low-class people, where it only struggled and sank low. Women as a rule, were deprived of the benefits of this soul-elevating subject. The great system of Indian music, though an art complete and perfect by itself, had very few admirers and votaries left, and the glare of West, as in domain of other subjects of cultural art and learning, proved too strong for the so-called cultured gentry of our country. The great art remained neglected and forlorn for years.

RENAISSANCE.

It was under these circumstances, that Pandit Vishnu Digamber Pulaskar appeared on the scene. He at once perceived what a rich artistic and cultural Indian music was; he understood what potentialities and wonderful forces Indian music as national factor possessed.

Panditji also noticed the modern forces at work, and he deemed it necessary that the great ancient Art of Music should be organised in order to make it easily accessible and intelligible, be brought more clearly on a scientific and modern basis.

Indian music is now raising its head high. West is beginning to appreciate its real and hidden beauties. Indian messengers are now realising that Western ears are now more responsive than before. Mussolini was led to sit on the ground by the side of Pt. Onkar Nath and be deep-struck by the majesty of Indian art Udai Shanker and Suryasen are commanding bigger audience and earning well-deserved place for Indian Music. Himansu Roy and Devika Rani have by their performances earned genuine feelings of admiration and respect for the Indian Art.

POPULAR SIGNS VISIBLE.

Inside the country, the art is becoming more popular every day. It is regaining its lost seat. School authorities have recognised this subject as worth teaching to boys. Every year new music classes are being opened in schools. Music conferences are being held in almost all the Provinces and big cities. Arrangements are being made to strengthen and increase the number of organisations to impart instructions in Indian music. Only this very month we read in the papers, that the Governor of Bombay presided over the annual meeting of the School of Indian Music, at which function he offered handsome tributes to the art, and spoke of the great future before it. Rightly did His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, remark on that occasion, "Indian music is rich in modes, rhythms and colouring."

"So high has been the development that *rags* are, I understand, used to express feelings and atmosphere appropriate to different hours of the day and different seasons of the year. The uniform tonality and the varied modes of Indian music at first sound strange to those who come from the West and whose music has developed along totally different lines and has attained richness through harmony and counter point. I say this in order to remind ourselves that Indian Music seems to be unique and that you can make a contribution to the world of Art best by developing it along its own line and preserving its originality."

SCOPE FOR INDIVIDUAL DISPLAY.

I, however, make bold to state that there are many more things to be said in favour of Indian Art. Some are apparent and some are yet hidden to be revealed. It is not so hide-bound as some people think it to be. There is a very great scope for display of individual skill and artisticness, while the same opportunity is not available in Musical Arts of other countries.

Credit for this must partly go to the foundation work done by the late Pt. Vishnu Digamber amidst terrible difficulties and adverse circumstances. We are, therefore, quite pleased to find that this Conference meets under the auspices of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Mandal, founded in memory of the late Panditji.

NEED FOR ORGANISED EFFORT.

The work of revival and renaissance has only commenced. Pandit Vishnu Digamber and others could only do the spade work. The whole fabric has got to be raised. Greater co-ordination of efforts, better organisation, harder labour and large sacrifices have to be put in, before we can secure in the world a place which the Indian Art so richly deserves. Schools for research work have to be opened. Scholars have to proceed to foreign countries to bring the Indian music abreast with those of other countries; means will have to be devised to make Indian Art popular not only inside but outside the country. Selections of best talents with suitable opportunities for developing their faculty will have to be carefully carried out. Provisions will have to be made for the suitable scholarships for deserving and budding artists. Literature has to be enriched and made more up-to-date and a standard magazine with up-to-date information has to be run on scientific lines. This is rather an ambitious scheme but has to be adopted and carried out, if our wishes are to be translated into action.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.

Rai Bahadur Major Madan Mohan Lal of Agra, who presided, spoke at great length on the theoretical aspect of Indian music.

The performances by the girls of the Kishori Raman Girls' School and of Master Jagdish and Miss Vinapan Mukerjee were greatly appreciated.

REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

Messrs. D. G. Paluskar (Violinist) (Bombay), S. D. Apte (Allahabad), and Kushalkar (Allahabad), Master Mahadeo Prasad Maihar, Messrs. S. S. Bodus and S. V. Joshi (Cawnpore), Miss Vinapani Mukerjee (Calcutta), Miss Asha Kumari Ojha (Allahabad), Messrs. Gobind Rao (Burhanpur), Balwant Rao (Awagarh), R. R. Saptrishi (Gwalior), S. G. Athwale, of the School of Indian Music (Bombay), Balabhan Umdekar of Gwalior Music College, V. N. Patwardhan (Poona), and Purohit (Calcutta), Mr. and Mrs. Apte (Lahore), Mr. V. N. Thakur (Allahabad) and Pt. Madho Lalji (Bombay) were among those present.—"The National Call."

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1934

INDO-JAP AGREEMENT

The conclusion of the first commercial agreement entered into direct between the Government of India and a sovereign State — Japan — makes a landmark whose political significance is not by any means on a par with its economic merits or demerits. The message of the News Agency, which has supplied the Press in India with the substance of the Agreement before it is officially announced, makes it clear that, "there is no plan at present to appoint special Trade Commissioners on either side, but private trade interests will, no doubt, have special agents,"—presumably to see to the due and proper execution of the terms of the Agreement. On the political side, this admission is significant, because it draws attention to the absence of any regular machinery, under the exclusive control of the Government of India, which could, at a pinch, be relied upon to see that India's interests in this behalf are not overlooked at any time during the currency of this Agreement. While Canada and Australia have their own consular and diplomatic representatives, with the countries with whom they are most commonly in contact, and are thus able to influence the course of international commercial policies affecting their countries, India has no such means at her disposal to look to and safeguard her interest. She must trust to British representatives—a heavy handicap when we consider that British and Indian interests are not always identical in such matters. And private trade agents cannot be depended upon for such purposes of international policies. Those who are familiar with the Japanese commercial morality will not underestimate the significance of this deficiency. If, therefore, the Government of India are really anxious to safeguard the permanent interests of this country's trade and industry, they would do well to take note of this fact, and remedy the lack at the earliest available opportunity. We are aware, indeed, while making this recommendation, that the Government of India have not always shown themselves to be sleepless watchdogs of Indian interests. A recommendation of this character is accordingly likely to result only in the creation of a few more highly-paid jobs for some supernumerary members of their eternal Steel-Frame. But even so, we think attention should be drawn to this deficiency, if only to show how one-sided this Agreement is apt to prove in practice.

No Cause For Enthusiasm.

On the purely economic side, we are unable to join in the chorus of compliments the news agency has seen fit to shower upon the authors and sponsors of this Agreement. To criticise the several terms of the Agreement in the absence of an authoritative text is impossible; but taking the substance as given out to the Press, we cannot see how the quota system of parcelling out the foreign trade of India is likely to be of benefit to this country. The authors and admirers of such a device overlook the distressing fact that there are far more powerful claimants for reserved blocks of India's foreign trade than Japan, whom the present Government of India are powerless to counteract, even if we grant against all probability that they have the will to do so. The Government of India are merely the agents of British Imperialism, whose economic rivalry is the most formidable this country has to face. Once we admit the quota in principle, no portion of India's foreign trade will be safe against the grasping might of British capitalism. We realise, indeed, that the present Agreement offers, on the face of it, the bait of a purchase by Japan of Indian raw cotton, for which that country has always been a good market. But the bait appears at all tempting, because the Indian millowners have failed most signally to do their duty by their countrymen, who have supported them through thick and thin, whenever it was a question of bearing additional burdens for the adequate protection of the Swadeshi manufacturer against unfair foreign competition. We realise, also that no capitalist industrialist, be he coloured or bleached, can ever be a genuine Nationalist. To him, therefore, the argument is of no avail that the local producer of raw material would be ruined if they did not patronise him adequately. India produces raw cotton in quantities about twice as much again as the Indian mills could consume, if they were using all Indian cotton. The need for an overseas outlet would, therefore, remain, so long as the Indian industry is not developed to the degree when it could consume all the raw material produced at home itself. But the situation is made extremely disadvantageous to the producer of the Indian raw material, when the Indian manufacturer goes on buying foreign cotton in increasing quantities on the pretence of developing the manufacture of finer counts. The demands of patriotism have no value to him; and the Indian cotton producer producer,—the weakest, most defenceless, and most overburdened agriculturist in the world,—has thus of necessity to think of foreign markets on whatever terms he can get. The bait, therefore, offered by the present agreement, that Japan will buy a certain quantity of Indian cotton has an attraction superficially to the Indian agriculturist, so long as the Indian fiscal and economic system remains the chaos of capitalism that it is to-day. But let it noted that, even in this aspect of the case, Japan offers no guarantee that a minimum quantity of Indian cotton shall always be purchased by her. On the other hand, her halting promise to buy Indian cotton extends hardly to the quantity she bought in 1929-30. On her side, she is entitled under this agreement, to import into India a certain quantity of her cotton wares, without purchasing any Indian cotton. This is extremely one-sided—to say the least. The quota, moreover, of Japanese cotton goods, fixed on a sliding scale, favours Japan at the cost of the Indian manufacturer, inasmuch as it seems to have been fixed without making any reasonable allowance for the legitimate expansion in the Indian textile industry. According to the review of the trade of India 1932-33, India imported of cotton piecegoods from Japan as under:

(in million yards.)

Post-War average	676.82
1931-32	249.40
1932-33	356.00

And now she is given by this agreement a maximum import of 400 million yards. Japan will have, no doubt, to pay a 50 per cent import duty, with possibilities of a surcharge in the event of the further depreciation of her currency rendering such a step necessary. But this last condition is only of nominal benefit,—if any,—to India. For the Indian currency system is not an independent unit, that the Government of India can shape as they choose in the best interests of the people of this country. On the contrary, it is tied irrevocably,—so far, at least as the present bureaucracy can make it,—to the pole star (?) of Sterling. Hence, this condition could only operate as and when it suits Britain to make it operate. And there is at least as much possibility of its operating for India and in Indian interests, as there is of its operating in effect against India. Certainly, Japan has nothing to dread from this seeming impediment in the way of her most advantageous trade with India, for it will never suit the British competitor of the Indian manufacturer to allow the Rupee a free exchange level of its own! Japan may take all the advantage she can from her own depreciated currency—or from that of other countries,—e.g., in buying American cotton. She need fear no effective reprisal from India! The condition is only an eye-wash.

Important Omission

We shall not enter, at this stage into the details of the Agreement, for the simple reason that its full text is not before us. But the fact must be pointed out, even at this stage, that the Agreement applies only to the cotton goods imports and Indian cotton exports. The competition of Japan affects, however, not only the cotton textiles. There are other articles, in which Japan is a most deadly competitor. She will not be prevented by such measures as the recent import duties announced by the Government of India. For a Most-Favoured-Nation-Treaty to be equally advantageous to both the countries concerned, the entire domain of Indo-Japanese trade ought to be viewed, in due perspective with the conditions of Indian national economy, and India's legitimate ambitions. We should also remember, at the same time, that Indian trade has already been handicapped severely by the Ottawa bonds in the interests of the British manufacturers. Hence agreements like this cannot be assessed at their real value, unless and until we take into proper and full consideration all these factors. On that basis, we are afraid, we cannot regard the Indo-Japanese Agreement to be an unqualified advantage for this country, its industry, its agriculture, or even its commerce.

GOVARDHANRAM

(From A Student's Standpoint)

(By HARIN BHATT.)

The tendencies of the nineteenth century Gujrati literature group naturally round two axes: the one being the rationalistic scientific movement of Narmad, the other being the renascence of Idealism brought about by Govardhanram. Intellectually the epoch is more affected by the works of the former. But from the literary stand point, the idealistic renascence of Govardhanram is the more important of the two. This idealism, a necessary factor in the constitution itself of our present-day literature, interests a considerably larger number of minds. It is first and foremost a reaction against the rationalistic movements of that age.

The idealism of Govardhanram can, no doubt, be traced back to some Western as well as Vedic schools of thought. A vast association of emotional and imaginative tendencies, together with intuitive philosophy, moulds itself into a kind of organic morality. It can very well be considered an offshoot of Romanticism.

Embodiment Of His Age

Govardhanram is an embodiment of his age—the dawn of the twentieth century. He is a pioneer novelist in Gujrati literature. He is a protagonist of this idealistic movement which can be traced even in our modern writers like Nanalal and Munshi. Under varied expression of his idealism he at times becomes philosophical, humanitarian, religious, artistic, and social in aim in his epic work, Saraswatichandra. No novelist, ever since Govardhanram, has treated the lower as well as higher middleclass life on such broad lines and so frank a way. And this middle-class of Govardhanram is that of Bombay, of the agricultural districts and towns of Kathiawar and Gujrat. He studies society not as a detached observer with airs of superiority but as one of their own level. The customs and habits, he describes, are purely of the middle-class of Gujrat. The field of observation, which he had viewed in his youth, is immensely vast. As a creator of character, Govardhanram is prodigious. Coloured as it is by the writer's personality, the novel possesses the richest picture of the social world in the whole range of Gujrati literature. He takes from reality only that which is interesting to human mind. His conception is remarkable for its freshness, vigour and keen observation.

Encyclopaedic Work

At the first glance, our eye is caught by the swarming crowd of figures, rising from all grades of society. Over the vast fresco of his work, he throws Saraswatichandra, Kumud, Buddhidhan, Gunasundari, and others as they fit in. There are outlaws and highwaymen, administrators, and politicians, officers as well as rich merchants. It was the time when British Power was gaining its foothold in the country. The growing influence of this power brought in its wake a political change in the court life of Gujrat. Govardhanram drew his material from the incoming and out-going princes, political agents, karbharis, and amatyas of these States. Apart from all the then existing schools of thought —Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj, and Theosophists—he had got a vision of his own. He looked upon Vedas, Srutis, and Puranas, from a different angle of vision. As a student of sociology he weaves, along with the network of his novel, the thoughts that are purely social. He discusses the problems of Aryan joint

(Continued on Page 7)

THE ROMANCE OF SCIENCE

What The World Owes To The Chemist

(By Dr. R. B. Forster.)

The man in the street takes everything more or less for granted. When he sees tramway rails being welded in the street by the oxyacetylene blow pipe or huge steel gilders cut in two by the same process he little realises that this process owes its existence to a simple discovery by Joseph Priestley, who while working in Leeds in the year 1774, extracted the active principle from air and to which Lavorsier afterwards gave the name oxygen. Later Michael Faraday showed that under certain conditions gases could be liquified, a principle which was subsequently used by technologist, Iinde, to produce liquid air, and still later it was shown that liquid air could be separated into its individual components by the simple process of fractional distillation.

NEON GLOW

Every one is acquainted with the brilliant red light now so much used for advertising signs, but if you ask how it is produced they will probably say "it is done by electricity", little realising that the means of producing this fascinating light is due to a discovery by the late Sir W. Ramsay, who in the early nineties of the last century observed that nitrogen produced from air had a higher density than nitrogen produced from compounds of nitrogen. Ramsay was fortunately able to show that the nitrogen produced from air contained traces of other inert gases which he insolated and studied. One of these which he termed Neon is now utilised for producing this "Neon Glow." Another of these gases "Argon" is prepared in large quantities to-day for filling the modern electric glow lamp, which is at least ten times as efficient as the carbon glow lamp of thirty years ago. Thus what was an interesting laboratory experiment, a toy for professors, forty years ago, is now one of the world's great industries, shedding brilliant light where darkness reigned before.

The electric industry of to-day owes its existence to a simple experiment performed by Michael Faraday just 100 years ago. Faraday observed that when a magnet was moved near a coil of wire an electric current was induced in the coil. This simple fact is the basis underlying the modern electric generator and motor.

DEBT TO CHEMIST

The motor car and the aeroplane would not have been possible but for the work of the chemist. In the first place the chemist produced petrol by separating crude oil into its constituents. The world's consumption of petrol, however, increased so much that the petrol supply from this source was inadequate. The chemist then devised a means of producing petrol by "cracking" the heavier oils, thus placing the oil companies in a position to meet the heavy demand.

Twenty odd years ago Dr. Bakeland showed that phenol and formaldehyde could be condensed to form a synthetic resin. By incorporating callulose, obtained from wood or cotton or the like, with this resin the substance now well-known as Bakelite is produced. Formerly the supply of from aldehyde was limited, being obtained from methyl alcohol on wood spirit, which in turn is a byproduct of the destructive distillation of wood. Within the last decade this ingredient is now made synthetically on a commercial scale and can now be obtained in unlimited quantity. The other component for the manufacture of bakelite, namely phenol, is usually obtained by the distillation of coal tar, but it can also be obtained from benzene, another coal tar product, and hence at present the price of bakelite is controlled by the price of benzene.

If all the benzene at present available were utilised in making phenol, bakelite could be produced at a price which would compare favourably with high class woods. It is not too much to hope that within the next twenty years benzene may also be produced synthetically, in which case our furniture, doors, motor bodies, etc., may be made of bakelite and we will be no longer dependent on the fast disappearing forests for wood, as cellulose can be produced in unlimited quantity from various other sources.

SYNTHETIC DYE

The dyestuff industry affords another example of the importance of the chemist. It has been said by the Wahl that France lost her share in the dyestuff industry by not being able to appreciate Kekule's theory of the carbon atom. Sir W. H. Perkin, the discoverer of the lrst synthetic dye and who afterwards made dyes on a commercial scale, incidentally making a considerable amount of money, when asked why he sold his business, is reported to have said that he did not like business and further he could not get enough trained chemists to carry on the business. Although chemistry was on a better footing then, due largely to the Prince Consort,

(Continued on page 7.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

GERMANY AND COLONIES.

The big industrial interests in Germany are pleased that Herr Hitler has firmly rejected all appeals to agree to the re-entry of his country into the League of Nations. The "Deutsche Bergwerks-Zeitung," an organ of the mining industry in the Fatherland, is jubilant over the fact that retirement from the League "enables Germany to be free from those cramping concessions to international understandings" to which the country had to submit at Geneva. The journal urges the Nazi Government to take advantage of this freedom and work to get back the old German colonies. "Now that we have a free hand," says the journal, "we can work much more effectively than ever before." It is not against German participation in the Geneva gatherings for all time, but it emphasises that without the previous assurance that she would be granted "perfect equality" Germany should not think it worth while to join the League again.

FIGHT ORTHODOXY.

The full proceedings of the Madra session of the Indian Social Conference, now available in the Madras papers, show that there was considerable opposition from the orthodox Hindus to the original resolution in support of the Temple Entry Bill and that the resolution as ultimately adopted only approved of "the principle" of the Temple Entry Bill, now before the Legislative Assembly. However, it is something that even in an orthodoxy-ridden city like Madras the resolution was adopted by a large majority. Considering the present activities of the ultra-orthodox people, the various resolutions of the Conference are radical enough. But we have grave doubts whether the newly created executive of the Conference will strive to mobilise public opinion in support of its resolutions. We trust, however, that the committee will do some sustained work at least in combating untouchability and enlisting support for the Temple Entry Bill.

WANTED EXPLANATION.

The unexpected release of Mr. Lavan Prasad from the Jamnagar Jail, far from solving the mystery of his unknown detention, only deepens it and also reveals in it some deplorable features. It has been reported that he was called away from his house in Jamnagar, about three weeks ago, by some plain clothes policemen and kept in lock-up for some time, after which he was transferred to an unknown destination. But a few days ago the Jamsaheb and his Dewan and other officers denied all knowledge about him. But his own wire to Mr. Maniial Kothari from Jamnagar shows that he has just been released from the Jamnagar Jail. How is it then that the Jamsaheb and his Dewan and other officers denied all knowledge of his whereabouts? The Jamsaheb or his Dewan owes an explanation to the public.

A. SELFISH APPEAL.

Indian merchants dealing in Japanese hosiery have good reason to oppose the new tariff duties on foreign hosiery. One is not, therefore, surprised to find some of the Bombay hosiery merchants protesting against the duties. But they will do well to learn as soon as possible to think a little more of the Indian industry than of their own selfish interests. They have already profited too long at the expense of the indigenous industry on account of Government's delay in protecting it. Their suggestion is that the goods booked before the announcement of the new duties may be given due consideration. But the appeal for the repeal or radical alteration of the duties is utterly unreasonable. As for their concern at "throwing unnecessary burden on poor illiterate masses," the representatives of the "masses" will better understand and safeguard their interests than can a handful of dealers in foreign goods, thinking first and foremost of their own profit.

UNWISE DECISION.

It is a pity that a non-official resolution proposed to be moved in the C. P. Legislative Council recommending a 40 per cent reduction of Land revenue till the present economic depression has passed away, has been summarily disallowed by the Government. We cannot imagine any valid excuse for suppressing the very consideration of the resolution, whatever may be the Government's views on its merits. The need for a substantial reduction in land revenue is admitted by all and several Governments have already sanctioned some reduction however inadequate, with or without a resolution to that effect by the Legislature. The muzzling of the Councillors in the C. P. Council will, we hope, only induce the ryots themselves to carry on agitation for relief on their own account in a manner which will bring home to the Government the gravity of the situation even without a Council resolution.

Press Views

Condition Of Joint Work

To our mind the most important resolution passed by the Liberal Federation at its Madras session was that in which it authorised its Council to take necessary and feasible steps from time to time, in co-operation with other organisations and parties, to devise a programme of joint work after the presentation of the report of the Joint Select Committee and the publication of the Indian Constitution Bill in its final form. But this is so only on one condition. The Federation must cease to think exclusively or even preponderatingly in terms of co-operation with the Government, and must be prepared to fight any official proposal which it considers harmful to the best interests of the country with all the strength and resoluteness it can command. That is the only basis on which the most important political organisation in India, the Congress, can be expected to co-operate with it.—"Tribune."

"Political Atrophy"

The events of 1933 show unmistakably that the vision of Swaraj has receded to the background. Sir Samuel Hoare is persisting in thrusting his "unwanted child" on India. Lord Willingdon is eagerly awaiting the final obsequies of the Congress to proclaim his wisdom. The country, riddled with ordinances asd intense repression, is for the present in a state of political atrophy. From that sordid legacy, India is to day emerging into the New Year. And who can say with boldness that the future will be rosy.—"Swarajya."

1933

Political forces in India on the top of a prolonged period of high endeavour involving acute suffering and unprecedented sacrifices, were at a low ebb so much so that the powers-that-be have satisfied themselves that they have carried the day and that Indian Nationalism has ceased to be a serious factor. And yet we confess to a sense of vigorous optimism. And this because the growing decay of western economic and political system is a vindication of the enternal challenge of righteousness. We feel that, appearances nothwithstanding, India is stronger to day than she ever was and she will come into her own sooner than people imagine.—"Searchlight."

Tete-a-Tete

Some local Spiritualists seem to be a good deal concerned to find out whether the "dead" are "living." They might, with equal benefit to society, try to investigate the problem why some of those who are "living" behave most of the time like the "dead".

* * * *

The Indo-Jap Pact promises to turn out to be the most marvellous product of this age or any age, for the matter of that to judge from the paeans' which are being sung in praise of it from all quarters, including those, which till yesterday were deadly opposed to one another.

* * * *

The Indian cotton grower hails it—at least, so we are told—with pleasure, not a whit less than the Bombay mill-owner. Japan is quite satisfied with it, while Lancashire is simply overwhelmed with joy.

* * * *

As to the Indian consumer, since he doesn't conveniently fit into the picture, you can safely ignore him.

* * * *

The official surveyors of the economic situation in the Madras Presidency find that the agriculturists are getting deeper and deeper into debt and the outturns of crop have been getting less and less of recent years. No need for alarm, though.

* * * *

There is no immediate or even the most distant prospect, any longer, of any further "cut" in the doles of the miserably paid Services. But more than that, isn't there the Secretary of State at Whitehall ever ready to replenish the treasury with London monies borrowed at high rates of interest?

* * * *

It was a bit of poetic exaggeration, no doubt, in which Dr. Tagore indulged, when he charactered present civilization as "purely masculine" and held up womankind as the "oppressed" sex.

If woman is so weak a creature as she is painted, why do the Nazis want her to go back to the domestic hearth, and why do "civilised" males everywhere not only fight shy of, but fight tooth and nail against, the advent of women in the professions? Surely because they know that they are no match for the latter!

* * * *

"Forging Popular Sanctions"

"Chinese Method of Constitution-Making"

"Nation Must Make Law And Obey It"

——Headlines.

Chiang-kai-Shek goes about it the right way. Popular sanction is generally forged for enforcing popular demands and cannot stand for popular support. But that's the Chinese way, they would say! "Nation must make law and obey it," would be the new dictum.

* * * *

It's not the Chinese way, though. Mussolini showed the path which Hitler tread with success, and Chiang-kai-Sheik is following. The Chinese General has the advantages of traditions of Warlordism and the Scientific technique of Marxism whose finished product he is alleged to be. For, was he not in Moscow for full six months prior to his active advent in Chinese struggle?

* * * *

Now the "Reds" cannot grumble. They taught him technique which he mastered and has now used it to instal his own dictatorship.

Since the world seems to be in favour of Dictatorships as against good old democracy which is groaning under the weight of its own champions, why should not China adopt it also? Bright boy, Chiang.

* * * *

The people's three principles enunciated by Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen are good; but they are old. Since the old must give place to the new, Chiang is quite right in his bid for supreme power, he is smoothing the way by removing the "Reds." For Law must precede right so that it can be properly promulgated. Naturally those who make the masses conscious of their rights must be the first to be brought under the Law.

* * * *

It's a hard job, constitution-making. When next you feel the urge to criticise Sammy Hoare try to think that the poor fellow is doing the best and the gentlest for you.

Readers' Views

ALL INDIA SWADESHI CONFERENCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As my remarks as reported about the Indian Merchants' Chamber at the above Conference are likely to create a wrong impression, I would wish to make it clear what they really were and how they came to be made.

The resolution compelling a certificate as to non-textile Swadeshi goods to be obtained without which such goods could not be exhibited or sold at any exhibition or stores in India under the Sangh's control was moved and supported by delegates coming from Dharwar, Madura and Sholapur respectively and evidently neither the Bombay Swadeshi League nor the Bombay Swadeshi Bazaar (who have been functioning for some years as purely Swadeshi organisations), nor any similar organisation elsewhere were considered capable or as being in a position to undertake the function of such certification for all-India purposes and, therefore, until the Sangh was able to enlist the services of competent men for the purpose of their management the function was to be allocated to the Swadeshi Certifying Board created and controlled by the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Neither those responsible for the proposition nor the present management of the Sangh vouchsafed any information as to who were on this Board, what were their qualifications and capacity for this work which embraced the whole of India and to what extent they were controlled by their parent-body, the Chamber.

Allowing and appreciating all the useful work this Chamber is doing and with due respect to the capacity and calibre of its members some of whom are personally known to me, it cannot be disputed that the Chamber (many if not most of whose members are importers), represents various and to a certain extent, conflicting interests and at times, we find some of the members displaying a frolicsome mood. There have also been occasions when they are sharply divided over questions of vital importance to national economic and industrial problems.

Moreover, some time ago while considering at a meeting a scheme for developing and encouraging small industries in India, which included non-textile goods, we had an occasion to consult the Secretary of this Chamber as one of its prominent members suggested that the Chamber could conveniently take the scheme under its fold.

The Secretary, however, informed us that the Chamber had not devoted or directed its attention to those industries and that it had neither the facilities nor the necessary equipment, nor even the time for dealing with the subject.

It was, therefore, necessary to know how the Chamber was capable or had acquired the capacity and qualifications of providing an organisation for examining and testing goods for certification produced all over India, apart from the question of their approachability to manufacturers in remote parts and my remarks sought to elicit this information and were not an accusation attributing incapacity or insufficiency to the Chamber.

Even the members of the Chamber who rose to refute what they thought was an accusation did not vouchsafe the information sought except ascertaining their opinion in a general way as to the capacity and efficiency of the Chamber.

If these certificates are to be relied upon by the consumer and respected by the manufacturer they should be issued by persons of recognised capacity, qualifications and integrity, who have not only adopted Swadeshism but are prepared to devote the necessary attention and time for the purpose.

I am sure if the gentlemen concerned including Mr. Munshi had appreciated this point they would have avoided the impatience displayed.

As to the "compliment" paid by Mr. Munshi to the profession to which he himself belongs and which he is sure to revert to as he has done in the recent past more than once I am sure, he did not want to be taken seriously, but he meant to be a bit humorous to break the monotony.—Yours etc.,

M. KAMDAR.

Sagar Tarang,
77, Nepean Sea Rd.,
Bombay, Jan. 3.

MAHOMED ALI & INDEPENDENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—To-day is the third anniversary of late Moulana Mahomed Ali, one of the greatest patriots of India. On this occasion, I beg to recall the famous words uttered by an equally illustrious patriot, late Srijut Vithalbhai Patel, in his speech at the Azad Maidan on the 4th January, 1932. He said: "If anybody has demanded the right of complete independence for India at the Round Table Conference he was Maulana Mahomed Ali". No greater tribute to the memory of the great man can be paid. Mahomed Ali and Vithalbhai have gone but they have left their mark in the hearts of Indian people. On the anniversary of the great man let us sink our differences and work for the liberation of our dear motherland.—Yours, etc.,

JAMIAT SINGH.

January 4.

A Challenge To Varnashrama Dharma Swarajya Sangha

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following challenge to the Varnashram Swarajya Sangh:

"I came to know that you are standing in the way of the removal of Untouchability and of the Temple-Entry movements. If you believe in our Hindu religious books such as Vedas, Smruttis, Gita, Puranas, Agamas, ancient as well as modern histories and our Brahmanical rites, I am inviting and lastly challenging you to answer my questions in a public meeting place. If you want to say that you are well-versed in all the above religious books, have the moral courage and come to the place, select a representative to answer my questions, firstly, written and read. This is the battle with "Shastras" but not with "Sastras." You need not be afraid of me. Meeting place must be a public hall.

Therefore, please consider with your bigwigs and publish the date of meeting and place in the "Bombay Chronicle" daily. Otherwise religious world will laugh at you. It will be shameful and disgraceful to you.

As I have got my programme in the Sringeri Muth, I mean to leave this place on Monday, the 9th inst.

Anxiously expecting your prompt and broad-minded reply, through this "Bombay Chronicle."—Yours etc.,

ANKARAJU SUBBARAYA-SARMA,
Hindu Missionary.

Care Jaji,
Bombay 2.
Jan. 4.

Colaba Land Mill

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please contradict the statement made in your paper that the Colaba Land & Mill Co. is closing down. There are two distinct and separate mills in this mill-compound. The old mill has 34,000 spindles and 700 looms—is fully working and has no stock. The other mill—Jehangir Wadia—has 11,376 spindles, making coarse count yarn. This latter mill is the one at which the notice has been posted owing to the poor demand for this class of yarn, and also the unprofitable rates offered for such small quantities that will not keep the mill fully working.—Yours etc.,

for and on behalf of
W.H. BRADY & CO., LTD.
Bombay, Jan. 4.

BRADLEY BIDS FAREWELL TO WORKERS

Hopes To Return To Free India

A largely attended meeting of workers was held at Naigaum on Thursday evening under the auspices of the Young Workers' League, Red T U C, Lal Bauta, G.K U Lal Bauta Municipal Workers' Union, G I P Labour Union, B B C I Employees Union, Unemployed Workers' League, etc., in honour of Mr. B F Bradley, one of the Communist accused in the Meerut Case, who is sailing for England this week. Mr. Shahid presided.

The chairman and other speakers including Messrs Mirajkar, Bhise, Karkhani, Belose and B. Kulkarni, referred to the part played by Mr. Bradley in the working-class movement. They said that although Mr. Bradley was an Englishman he was a militant worker and that this was the reason why he was loved and honoured by Indian workers.

Mr. Bradley in his reply said that in going to England he was only transferring his activity from one sector of the international class-struggle to another. He declared that the achievement of Complete Independence by India was as vital to the British workers as to the toiling masses of India. He appealed to the workers to rally round the flag of Communist Party and to strengthen the Young Workers' League and the Lal Bauta Girni Kamgar Union.

Finally he expressed the hope that he would soon be able to return to India not to be thrown back into a British jail, but to be welcomed by the workers and peasants of Free India.

The meeting terminated after the singing of the Internationale.

SHAN RULER ASSAULTED

RANGOON, Jan. 4.

The Private Secretary to the Sawbwa of Hsipaw, ruler of the wealthiest of the northern Shan States is reported to have been batoned by a policeman and to have been taken to hospital. No official confirmation has been received.

The incident occurred at Namtu (Mandalay) Racecourse during Christmas week and Yen Htan, the Private Secretary is still in hospital where he is reported to be making progress.

No details of the incident are yet available.

Hsipaw with an area of 4,400 square miles and a population of 131,400 is the richest of the Shan States. Hsipaw is nearly 800 square miles larger than Kolhapur.—A. P.

UNFOUNDED RUMOUR

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that there is no truth in the report circulated in newspapers that negotiations are proceeding between the Viceroy and the Maharaja of Kashmir regarding the cession of Srinagar to the Government of India in exchange for Sialkot, with a view to enabling the Government to convert Srinagar into a military base.—A. P.

H.E. PU YI, the Chief Executive of Manchoukuo, who is to be proclaimed Emperor of the Manchus.

THE ROMANCE OF SCIENCE

(Continued from page 6)

than it had been in 1837, when Liebig wrote to Berbelius "Ich bin enige Monate in England gewesen habe ungeheuer viel gesehen und wenig gelernt. England ist nicht das Land der Wissenschaft etc.," it did not produce enough trained chemists to carry on the work of Hofmann and Perkin and establish the dyestuff industry there.

When Hofmann returned to Germany he brought with him the seeds of the organic chemical industry. There he found willing hands to help him, with the result that in 1914 Germany produced 90 percent of the worlds organic chemicals including dyes.

These are but a few abstracts from the romance of science and particularly chemistry.

The chemist is indispensable to the manufacturer for producing new processes and products, in the works to control process scientifically and to certify the final products. He is necessary to the merchant as an arbiter of the price and to the user of commodities to ensure that he is getting what he is paying for.

NO BLACK SMOKE?

The uninitiated blame science for polluting the atmosphere of our cities with clouds of black smoke. This however, is not due to science but to lack of it, as any black smoke that issues from factory chimneys is fuel wasted. While it is true that all the practical difficulties of burning oil or coal in a furnace without producing some smoke have not been yet solved, it is also true that if the information available were used to the fullest extent the nuisance would be very much mitigated.

There is no doubt that in the near future science will supply a complete answer to this question and then the last link between industry and grime will be severed.

GOVARDHANRAM

(Continued from page 6).

family system, of the ancient Vedic and Buddhistic culture in the background of the modern twentieth century. His vision is never fettered by the forthcoming twentieth century. The history of two thousand years unrolls itself before him. He transforms and gives it new shapes. He views Puranas, and Buddhistic culture not as a detached observer or as a historian but mainly as a student of Literature. He blends together philosophy and sociology, art and science, in the most harmonious manner.

As a novel, purely looking from the technical standpoint, his work lacks coherency. There are interpolations and divergences. Merits or demerits, whatever we call it, it all goes to form a harmonious whole, the essential trait of an epic. Saraswatichandra can be aptly said to be an "Encyclopaedic work" of Gowardhanram touching almost all the problems from all stand points and all shades of life, of times ancient as well as modern. He is the Herculean writer, who wrote an epic, which nobody is expected to write, but the literary giants like Goethe, Hugo, or Bana. "In fine, he is not a writer of to-day or of to-morrow but of all times and generations."

SOHAN LAL OFF COLOUR

All-India Tennis Star Badly Beaten In Madras Tourney

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

A record gathering turned up in the M.U.C. Park this evening to see the West Australians in action against the local team in the Madras United Club Open Championship Tennis Tournament. The Governor and Lady Beatrix Stanley were among the interested spectators to whom the visitors were introduced. Three Men's Singles and one Men's Doubles were decided, all matches being hotly contested. The Australians participated in two Singles, and won one match and lost the other. The following are to-day's results:—

MEN'S SINGLES:—Ford beat Jankiramaih 2|6, 6|1, 6|3.

N. Krishnaswami beat Jacobs 4|6, 6|4, 6|0.

C.J. Mullen beat Sohan Lal 3|6, 6|3, 6|1.

MEN'S DOUBLES:—Blake and Islam Ahamed beat Venkat Rao and Narayana Rao 6|4, 4|6, 7|5.

Ford faced Janakiramiah in the first court, while Jacob was pitted against Krishnaswamy in the adjoining court, both matches being played simultaneously. Ford started shakily, committing a number of double faults, whilst Janakiramiah keeping up a steady pace won the first set at 6|2. Ford, however, got going in the second set and rallying up with fine drives and accurate placements took the set at 6|1. He played decidedly superior game in the final set, while Janakiramiah lost, being erratic and playing too often into the net.

Krishnaswamy also took time to settle down and, losing the first set to Jacob at 6|4, put up a spirited display in the second and third sets, which he won at 6|4 and 6|0.

The greatest surprise of the day was, however, provided when Mullen lowered the colours of Sohan Lal of the all-India fame by 2 sets to 1. Sohan Lal was totally off colour and missed several easy returns, while Mullen, with his top-spinned services and smashes at the net scored a comfortable win.

Blake and Islam Ahamed beat Venkat Rao and Narayan Rao in the Men's Doubles, the match running into 3 full sets.—A.P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

THURSDAY.

What is the opinion of the Indian millowners and the cotton merchants regarding the Indo-Japanese Agreement? It is strange that they are reticent at present. A representative of this paper who went round the city intervening well-known millowners was disappointed to find that none wanted to be vocal on the subject. All of them desired to be silent till the official announcement was made. One, however, went a step further and said he knew about the decision some days before, but declined to give his opinion till he had discussed the matter with his committee.

Anyway, they believe in the policy of "Wait and see."

Municipal Bye-Election

Why are the bye-elections of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the A. and D. ward being delayed so far? The public are naturally inquisitive to know as to when they would take place, as a long time has passed since the vacancies occurred by the deaths of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and Mr. B. N. Gamadia. It is understood that the bye-elections will be announced in the course of this week or early next week fixing some day in the first week of February. The delay is probably due to the Christmas vacation and the absence of the Municipal Commissioner from the city. Also, perhaps, his daily engagements in connection with the budget discussions in the Standing Committee have stood in the way of an early decision. Anyway, we are assured that the bye-election will take place definitely in the first week of February.

Nadir Shah's Dream

The latest issue of the weekly "Roznamcha" published by Khwaja Hasan Nizami, Delhi, contains a remarkable anonymous letter from Kabul giving some particulars about the death of King Nadir Shah which have so far not appeared in any other paper. Pertinent excerpts from that letter are given below:—

"The late King was a true Musalman with great spiritual powers. He had a great love for Islam and his whole life was spent in the service of Islam. He had a dream, one month before his death, that he would be murdered in the month of Rajab. He had also informed the Queen of his dream and during all this time he used to love his daughters very much and used to say that the time of separation was very near. Two days before his death he had paid a visit to the graves of Hazrat Tamin and Hazrat Jabir for whom he was building a mausoleum. On his return from there he pointed out a spot and said that he should be buried there near his brother's grave. On the day of his martyrdom the Queen said to him that he used to foretell that he would be murdered in the month of Rajab but that month was about to be finished very soon. The late King replied that it was true but the month was not over yet.

"At the time the shroud was being put over him, a letter was found in his pocket which was to this effect: 'The C.I.D. report that to-day at the time of the distribution of prizes a boy will try to kill Your Majesty.'

This report was from the Assistant to the Wizarat-e-Durbar. At the time he was about to go to the ceremony, the Assistant entreated him not to go, but the King insisted and said: 'God is my master and I shall certainly go.'

"Another proof of the late King's spiritual powers is this that no disturbance whatsoever took place after his death, a unique happening in the history of Afghanistan."

Another Test In Bombay

The appeal which was recently made in Calcutta to people to attend the M.C.C. matches and swell the receipts, has drawn attention to the fact that Bombay should have had more than one Test Match. Not only the crowds here take to the sport of cricket more enthusiastically than in any other province but experience has shown that no price is too high for all the world and his wife to see the cricket match. It is being seriously suggested in sporting circles that the Third Test match should be played in Bombay where gate money is assured.

If the experience of Calcutta is repeated in Madras as it is likely to be—the authorities concerned should seriously consider the suggestion of having more than one Test Match in Bombay in future.

ASKED TO QUIT IMMEDIATELY

Story Of Devidas Gandhi's Release

MULTAN, Jan. 4.

Further information regarding the release of Mr. Devidas Gandhi shows that he was released at 3 p.m. on January 3, after the expiry of six months' imprisonment. In spite of the fact that the authorities had taken great care to keep the time and date of his release a closely guarded secret, a large number of people gathered at the Jail Gate. To prevent all demonstrations a Sub-Inspector of Police and several constables were posted.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi was released only few minutes before the arrival of the Karachi Mail and was provided with a Third Class ticket. It is understood that the Government instructed the Multan Jail Authorities to inform Mr. Devidas Gandhi that he should leave Multan immediately after release.—United Press.

PRISONERS GIVE UP HUNGER-STRIKE

Birbhum, Jan. 4.—The hunger-strike resorted to by political prisoners in the Suri Central Jail, for the alleged grievances regarding the quality of food has been called off this morning.—United Press.

GIRGAUM HOUSE BURGLED

A daring burglary was committed in the small hours of Thursday morning at Deshmukh Lane, Girgaum Back Road, in the house of Lallubhai Khandavala working in the Bank of India Ltd.

The culprits managed to get away with property consisting of old coins and silver plates valued at about Rs. 600.

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MAHARASHTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURISTS IN CONFERENCE

The Maharashtra Shariraka Shikshana Parishad (Physical Culture Conference) held its annual session this year at Nasik on the 31st inst. under the presidentship of Prof. Manikrao, director of the well-known Jummadada Vyayamshala of Baroda. Photo shows the Conference in session.

MEDICINE IS A SCIENCE, NOT EMPIRICAL ART

Research & Education Are Inseparable

Present System Produces Only Physicians Without Proper Equipment Says Sockey

"Medicine is being presented to the student as an empirical art", said Dr. Lt. Col. S. S. Sokhey in his interesting address at the Science Congress on Thursday. But, "whatever may have been the triumphs of empiricism in the past, it cannot be depended upon for further advances of knowledge, because the problems that were capable of solution by superficial observation have already been attacked and those that remain require deeper study", he declared.

Referring to the need for first class workers in the field of medical research, who could contribute usefully to the world fund of medical knowledge, Colonel Sokhey said, there was a lack of understanding of the scientific spirit of medicine. This reacted unfavourably upon the alleviation of suffering, which was the principal object of medicine as well as the medical practitioner. He continued:—

"I think the conclusion is inescapable that medical education in India and medical practice are not in a healthy state. In the near future, great administrative changes are foreshadowed and, whatever their nature, one thing is certain that the responsibility for the well-being of medical education and medical relief will fall more and more on our shoulders. It is therefore imperative for us to address ourselves to the problem. The subject has engaged the earnest attention of educationists in America and Europe for the last thirty years or so. It is our duty to come to some clear understanding as to what requires to be done. So far the growth of medical education in the country does not seem to have taken place according to any logically thought out plan; it appears rather to have been conditioned by the exigencies of medical relief and administrative convenience of the moment.

MEDICINE, A SCIENCE.

"With the rising tide of nationalism in the country during recent years demand has been made for the encouragement of study of indigenous systems of medicine, and in two provinces Unani and Ayurvedic medical schools and hospitals have actually been started. Such demands and their acceptance can only arise from an utter lack of realisation that medicine has attained the status of a science; it has made very great advances by the study of disease by scientific methods. And just as in the domain of a science like chemistry there cannot be different systems of chemistry, similarly there can be no systems of medicine, but only the science of medicine.

"The only case that could be made out would be for the critical study of drugs produced in the country. And the proper place for such a study would be scientific laboratories and not Unani and Ayurvedic hospitals conducted by men quite innocent of scientific outlook and scientific training. Such investigations are already being made by a small band of very able workers, but this work could very well be extended as the number of drugs to be dealt with is very large. The support by Provincial Governments of research departments for the study of indigenous drugs is an insurance against the wasteful expenditure involved in the establishment and maintenance of Ayurvedic and Unani institutions.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

"The lack of medical research and research workers that we all deplore and which some are inclined to attribute to the lack of research institutes in the country can be more accurately traced to the prevailing aims and methods of medical education.

"The average student comes to a medical school to be made into a physician, and though he undergoes training in physiology, biochemistry and pathology, his mind is fixed on his clinical studies and when he reaches this section of his studies he believes he has arrived at the most important part of his work.

NO ROOM FOR EMPERICISM.

"Medicine is being presented to the student as an empirical art. Until very recent times when most of the present teachers were students themselves, it was still fashionable to so designate medicine. Their own training was undertaken by men who, in the vast majority, were merely successful practitioners and who did not hold their teaching position on the strength of their original contributions to knowledge. Whatever may have been the triumphs of empiricism in the past, it cannot be depended on for further advances of knowledge because the problems that were capable of solution by superficial observation have already been attacked and those that remain require much deeper study.

"Further it has been abundantly demonstrated that disease conditions are amenable to scientific study and the application of scientific methods in the elucidation of disease has yielded a rich harvest of knowledge. From the point of view of the student the question is vital. If a student is to be enabled to extend human knowledge he must be given a thorough grounding in the intellectual technique of inductive science. If an attempt is made to teach the student by culling and arranging for him useful bits of knowledge, he is likely to be a passive agent in the process. Under the conditions he would leave the medical school without the necessary equipment to enlarge his knowledge. He would always be a prey to dogmatism.

THE RIGHT ATMOSPHERE.

"Suitable medical education can be imparted only in an atmosphere of active research by those who themselves are actually engaged in research. Such an education is not needed solely for the production of trained research workers, but is essential even for the production of practioners of medicine who would undertake the care of the sick with watchful intelligence rather than by rule of thumb.

WHOLE TIME MEN NEEDED.

"There is little doubt that the teaching of modern medicine cannot adequately be carried out by busy practitioners, no matter how capable. The work requires not only special training and special aptitude but also the whole time of the teachers. They must devote themselves heart and soul to their work. But it is not enough to merely employ whole time teachers, the work must be made attractive for them by the provision of adequate facilities for their work, abundant material, suitable laboratories and necessary assistance. It is important that the assistants must be men of high calibre to be able to take up part of the teaching work and care of patients and thereby produce leisure for all to engage in research work.

"Teachers must be able to give the student more than the minimum required for the examinations. This is a matter of extreme importance for medical schools of a university standing. They cannot concern themselves solely with imparting just the minimum amount of knowledge so that men may pass certain examinations. The primary aim of a university must be to further scholarship, to create an atmosphere and give opportunities which will enable the better type of student to develop to his highest. To attain this object the medical college must offer something more than the minimum needed for examinations in each of the pre-clinical sciences.

HELP FOR ABLE MEN.

"If we are going to ask our best men to spend long periods on strenuous work after their graduation, we must respect their effort and make it attractive for them. Firstly we should give scholarships to all such students who take up higher work. In a poor country this is the only way to make it possible for men to undertake higher studies. Secondly we should select our future teachers from among them. We should do more; we should provide fellowships to those of our men who give promise of real ability to go abroad for working in laboratories and clinics of distinguished workers.

"The relationship between medical research and medical education is an intimate one. For the effective prosecution of research to solve the health problems of the country large numbers of competent and well trained men are needed. and it is generally agreed that the atmosphere of active scientific inquiry is essential for efficient training. Medical research should primarily be organised in medical schools. Special research institutions organised to meet some special needs would leave the educational problem unaccepted.

The Reception Committee of the All-India Science Congress gave a "Tea Party" at the University Gardens to the Delegates of the Congress on Wednesday evening.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

The following is the programme of the Indian Science Congress for to-day (Friday):—

10 a.m.—1 p.m. Meetings of Sections.

10 a.m. Presidential Address: Section of Chemistry (Room 32, R. I. S)

11 a.m. Presidential Address: Section of Anthropology. (University South Wing).

12 noon Presidential Address: Section of Psychology. (University South Wing.)

11 a.m.—1 p.m. Symposium on 'Recent Advances in Colloid, Chemistry' (Room 32, R. I. S.)

2 p.m. Joint Meeting of the Sections of Agriculture, Chemistry and Botany to consider the advisability of starting a National Section of the International Society of Soil Science. (Sir C. J. Public Hall).

2-30 p.m. Meeting of the General Committee of the Indian Science Congress Association. (Room 32, R. I S.).

5 p.m. "At Home" Messrs. Gordhandas Desai & Co. (University Gardens).

6-30 p.m. Popular Lecture by Prof. R H. Dastur on 'Is Drawinism dead?' (Convocation Hall).

10 p.m.—11-30 p.m. Soiree of Indian Music and Dance by Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music and Artists of Menaka's Ballet.

METRIC SYSTEM FOR INDIA

Science Congress Discusses Weights And Measures

The Indian Science Congress, on the motion of Prof. S K Mitra discussed on Thursday recolutions urging the Government of India to introduce a uniform system of weights and measures for the whole country. The compulsory adoption of the Metric system was advocated.

The Congress eventually appointed a committee called the "Metric Committee" to go into the whole question.

To demonstrate Sikh feelings against the Communal Award, meetings are being organized all over the Punjab and a deputation of the Khalsa Darbar consisting of Master Tarasingh Sardar Kartar Singh and others is visiting Sargodha and other places in the Central Punjab.—(United Press).

APPLIED SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

Dr. Nehru Shows How Electricity Increases Yield And Stays Ravages Of Pests

An interesting lecture on 'Recent Developments in Agriculture in Europe and America" was delivered at the Convocation Hall on Thursday night by Dr. S S Nehru Prof. M Saha, President of the Indian Science Congress, presided.

In the course of his speech Dr. Nehru gave detailed history of the immense developments taking place in Europe and America where Mechanisation, applied to Agriculture had given amazing results in increasing agricultural production beyond expectations.

ELECTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE

Recounting the application of electricity to increase the yield in agriculture to say the ravages of pests; the increasing help rendered by the combined co-operative efforts of a chain of Research Institutes and Statistical Bureaus; the State aid given to agriculture; the large-scale farming experiments performed, especially in America and Soviet Russia and Canada, were all touched upon in a rapid survey.

REVOLUTION IN FARMING

The use of the Harvester Combine, the mechanised units such as the sowing, the thrashing and husking machines, and other such units have, the Doctor observed revolutionised farming in those parts. In Italy, state-aided agriculture helped by guilds and private scientific institutions had immensely increased the agricultural output. In Canada too, Dairy and Farming, and the Forests received the most scientific treatment and large results have been obtained Russia is making huge strides in technocracy and mechanisation applied to large-scale farming.

According to Dr. Nehru, in India the ingnorance and conservatism of the peasantry and their poverty stood in the way of progress. However, recently, he found bright spots in that cotton, sugarcane etc. were receiving considerable attention. State aid, he said, was necessary.

The Lecturer felt sure that the application of electricity to agriculture and the use of chemical manures held out great prospects in increasing agricultural output.

AMERICAN MENACE

The Doctor touched on the menace of the depreciation of the American Dollar to the Indian agricultural classes as also on the necessity of science, research and banking, coming to the aid of Indan agriculture with the active financial aid of the State, without which it is difficult to make headway. The lecturer then illustrated the use and nature of the mechanised units used in agriculture in Europe and America.

Prof. Saha paid a tribute to the indefatigable efforts of the lecturer and recounted his researches in electro-culture even in the midst of his official duties.

Mr. Gopinathpant Potnis, the Bhor worker, whose trial is proceeding before Mr. Dharane the Magistrate of Bhor, has been charged under section 353 I. P. C. for assaulting a public servant and deterring him from discharging his duy. Mr. Potnis has pleaded not guilty to the charge.—United Press.

SCIENCE UNMASKS MYSTERY OF AGES

Examinmation Of Rocks And Sub-Strata Yields Accurate Knowledge

Prof. K. K. Mathur read a paper before the Indian Science Congress on Thursday on the problems of "petrogenesis in the Deccan Trap' in which he analysed various highly controversial geological problems.

SCIENCE REVEALS PAST.

In a detailed survey of the innumerable and highly scientific experiments performed to examine the sub- and surface formations and strata formed in the Deccan Trap, covering the length and breadth of the Bombay Presidency and even flowing into neighbouring regions, the Professor recounted how these careful experiments led to the conclusion that the different ages in the remote past as could be evidenced by the examination of rocks and sub-strata could be determined with scientific accuracy.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.

The main result of the experiments, though are still shrouded in conflicting theories, and incomplete experiments. showed that the problems had again given rise to speculation regarding the volcanic activity of the Deccan Trap period, which was claimed to have revealed, through patient researches, the presence of bedded vasalts.

The 'olive-bearing' rocks, in the 'Linga area' proved an age later than the basalt in the Deccan Trap proper, and were formed in early stages of volcanic activity. These rocks were also highly magnesious.

Continued From Col. 7)

in India, institutions and Government scientific departments and services.

2. To act as a body of scientists of eminence to promote and safeguard the interests of scientists in India and also to act as a National Research Council.

3. To publish a Comptes Benduis of papers read before the Academy and also Memoirs and Transactions.

4. To promote and maintain a liasson between men of science and men of letters.

5. To secure and manage funds and endowments for scientific research.

Among other resolutions passed were:—

"Resolved that a committee be appointed to meet at an early date in Calcutta, with the object of drafting a constituton to be laid before the next meeting of the Indian Science Congress, and to take necessary steps for bringing the Academy into existence. The date suggested for the first meeting of the Committee is the 18th January to 21st January, 1934.

"The following five members to represent the General Committee of the Indian Science Congress.

Prof. S. H. Bose, Dacca; Mr. D. N. Wadia, Calcutta; Dr. S. K. Muckerji, Lucknow; Dr. K. G. Naik Baroda; Dr. H. K. Sen, Calcutta.

The Committee has power to co-opt additional members as required.

"Resolved that Prof. Meghnada Saha and Prof. S. P. Agharkar be appointed organising Secretaries.

CLOG IN WHEELS OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Prof. Awati Pleads For Study Of Biology Which Alone Could Remove Ignorance, Prejudice And Superstition

That a live knowledge of Biology is a desideratum in India and is indispensable to success in social, political and industrial leadership, was the view expressed by Prof. P. R. Awati, in his presidential address to the Section of Zoology of the Indian Science Congress which met at the Royal Intitute of Science on Thursday morning.

IGNORANCE

He attributed the prevalance of ignorance of the people in matters biological to the defective courses of instruction in schools and colleges, and suggested a scheme for introducing elementary biology in primary and secondary schools.

TANGLED MASS.

Biology alone, the speaker held, could eradicate the tangled mass of ignorance, prejudice and superstition which obstructed the social and economic progress of the country.

The caste system which was the bane of Hindu society was biologically untenable declared Prof. Awati who also condemned the hush-hush attitude towards the sexual phenomena.

In the course of his address Prof. Awati declared that the science of life was all the more important when one remembered that our wealth and prosperity were wholly dependent on the success of our agricultural pursuits and their derivative industries and on the eradication of our undermined health by biological research and hygenic organisation

HUSH-HUSH POLICY

Research in biology and social hygiene changed the tenor of the major civilizations of the world. Cholera was checked, plague brought under control, malaria stamped out, yellow fever made innocuous, ravages of Tuberculosis, "sleeping sickness," scarlet fever were minimised by clinical preventive measures. The foremost thinkers of the world had recognised that the ever increasing fields for the application of biology will dominate the trend of modern civilization.

The prevailance of ignorance in our present generation, in matters biological the speaker attributed to defective courses of instruction in our colleges and schools where a mere smattering of physics and chemistry was given to the entire neglect of studying life from nature. Biology with its fundamentals was revealing the mystery of life: its development and final decay should, therefore, be made the first scientific subject in schools. The hush-hush attitude towards sexual phenomena, was condemned by the speaker.

The speaker thought that the post war deliverance from senseless sex taboos was due to the widespread circulation of biological knowledge in English speaking countries.

Biology and its enormous cultural significance and implications were hardly realised by most of our graduates, administrators and social reformers who were at a loss to bring forward any practical solution of the complex problems of modern State organisation. They were groping in darkness.

In dilating on the different standpoints from which Biology should be studied, the lecturer said that sociology demonstrated that the foundations of human society were based on fundamental biological principles. Marriage system could be better understood by a study of the evolution of sex in the animal world and inbreeding and outbreeding understood. The study of heredity was ultimately the business of the biologist.

BANE OF SOCIETY

The caste system, the bane of Hindu society which he supposed to have originated from a desire for specialisation sections of the body politic in different trades and crafts should be examined in its Biological aspects in comparison with the working of societies of ants and bees. The issue whether these rigid and inelastic stratification could be maintained or at all desirable required socio-biological as apart from ethical or economic considerations. Dogmatic assertions about inheritance and aptitudes, to defend caste system, the professor emphatically maintained as biologically entenable, through environment and education may be determining factors. The course of evolution teaming as it was with many such discarded experiments proved that unless Hindu society consciously guards against risks it will meet with ultimate extinction.

Many-sided developments and ramifications of biology in contact with the subject of economics had been increasingly applied to modern industries for production of commodities, control of organisation of labour and for uplift of society, and the Professor was certain that if went against biological laws we were sure to suffer the ill-consequences of such action unless immediately counteracted.

The speaker maintained that biology was fruitful interpreting theology and scriptures. Biology alone could eradicate the tangled mass of ignorance, prejudice and superstition which obstructed social and economic progress in our country, where owing to unfortunate historic force and age-long tradition most measures of public reform met with opposition rarely found elsewhere. A live knowledge of biology is a desideratum in India for success in social and political leadership.

RURAL UPLIFT.

The scheme of rural uplift sketched by Sir Frederick Sykes, ex-Governor of Bombay required the assistance of biologists without which it might fail. "Innutrition is our main physical disease, orthodoxy is our main mental malady which biology with its promise for increased production and availability of more food and prevention of diseases among an ignorant and superstition ridden rural population can alone tackle."

The scheme for the Bombay fisheries cannot yeild any material results if zoologists are not forthcoming with their suggestions.

The lecturer then proceeded to expound the scheme of introducing elementary biology in our primary and secondary schools. Such diffusion of biological knowledge will make aggressive policy of social equalitarianism impossible in India.

BIRTH CONTROL.

The broad findings of eugenics must be made known to the public by propaganda though indeed this embryonic science may have to wait for solution further investigations by statistical methods. It was imperative therefore that birth control legislation should be affected only with extreme caution though he recognised that eugenic legislation is the coming order of the day. The speaker also pointed out that criminal biology may as well lead to a new doctrine of crime and punishment.

It was humiliating to find vast sums of money spent on physical sciences in a country mainly depending on agriculture and hygine. The entrenched position of physical sciences springing from the industrialism characteristic of our civilization he deplored. The splitting up of the subject of zoology into different enclosures he characterised as a traversity of a noble subject quite foreign to science which broke walls between the sections of sciences. In conclusion the lecturer hoped that biology may bring a dim yet profound understanding of the mysterious significance that needs, must fight the hostile forces of outward circumstances and illumine us from within with love of life.

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

Proposed Formation By I. S. Congress Association

The formation of an Indian Academy of Science was considered at a special meeting of the General Committee of the Indian Science Congress Association at the Royal Institute of Science held on Wednesday night. About 75 members of the Committee from all parts o India attended. Prof. Meghnad Saha presided.

The Committee passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the principal purposes for which an Indian Academy of Science was desirable were:

RESEARCH COUNCIL.

1. Td act as a co-ordinating body between scientific societies

(Continued in col. 5).

THRIFT LOOKS TO PRESENT INSURANCE TO FUTURE

Prof. Kaji Pleads For Development Of Banking Organisations For Cities And Co-operative Banking For Smaller Towns

(From Our Correspondent).

MADURA, (By Mail).

The third Provincial Session of the Madura Urban Banks was held on December 26th at Periyakulam town, a place some 70 miles away west of Madura City in the Madura Distt., Mr. H.L. Kaji presiding.

Amidst enthusiasm Rao Bahadur Devasikamony Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, opened the Conference, stressing for the immediate reorganisation in certain channels of the movement.

As soon as the session commenced, Mr. V. Ramdass Pantulu ,President of the last Urban Banks' Conference, in welcoming the delegates, announced thanks to the efforts of the Registrar for settling the differences between the Conference Committee and the Directors of the Urban Bank and arriving at a satisfactory compromise between them.

Mr. P.S. Sundaram Iyer, on behalf of the Reception Committee of the Conference read his welcome address detailing at length the many problems which faced the working of the Urban Banks in the Presidency.

NEED FOR SECTIONAL CONFERENCES.

The Registrar, in declaring the Conference open, stressed the need of convening sectional conferences of the kind. The Provincial Conference could meet under the presidency of a distinguished co-operator and after his presidential address the gathering might divide themselves into sectional conferences, each deliberating on their own problems and arriving at their respective solutions and at the close the Provincial Union might publish the whole proceedings advantageously.

He dwelt at length on the formation of Urban Banks on the lines of the Nidhis and its gradual growth, with provisions for all classes of people, the salaried officials, petty merchants, the artisan, the vakil and the agriculturists to join. Thus they were in a way the People's Bank and out of 192 now existing, only 100 banks had a working capital of over Rs. 50,000.

At the end of the half year in June this year, there were 906 societies in Urban areas on the basis of limited liabilities which included the Urban Banks and other societies intended purely for Government servants, Local Boards, Municipal and Railway employees. The membership of all urban credit societies at the half-year was about 2,22,000 and the share-capital of the membership exceeded Rs. 76 lakhs and it was satisfactory to note that the share-capital and deposits of members work out to 56 per cent. of the working capital.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Prof. H. L. Kaji then delivered his presidential address from which the following are extracts:-

After stressing the need of development of banking organisation for towns and co-operative banking for smaller towns, Prof. Kaji said:—

"The question of thrift puts me in my mind of the essential co-related subject of life-insurance. To Urban co-operators it is surely not necessary to point out how while thrift looks to the present, insurance looks to the future, how while thrift builds up slowly, insurance provides, promptly, how the former attempts to provide for the winter of life, the latter provides for the same, even if it should come to-morrow and who while the former is prudence, the latter is foresight and provision. Insurance born of thrift ensures safety."

Concluding, Prof. Kaji said:—

"The problem of supervision was one of the most important of co-operative movement, and it should not be neglected. The efficiency of the management and the carefulness of the auditor would be enough in ordinary business institutions run on co-operative lines.

TRUE OBJECT OF URBAN BANK.

"By investing large portion of loans on the Security of mortgages of which a large proportion is long-term loans, I feel that you depart from the fundamental principle of co-operation which is the capitalization of character. There are ordinary banks making investments of this kind and there was no necessity for a co-operative bank to do so. The object of an urban bank is not merely the safe investment of its moneys. It should rather be the economic improvement of the condition of its members by recognizing that the character of the borrower is security enough for the creditor strengthened considerably by the endorsement by a couple of his friends."

Later with the consent of the Conference Committee, Mr. K.G. Sivaswamy then addressed the gathering on the present economic depression, and the necessity for introducing drastic cuts in the establishment charges.

He referred to the scheme of starting community training school for which the Servants of India Society had chalked out a four-year plan, and appealed for co-operation.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resuming its sittings the next day (27th Dec.) the Third Madras Urban Banks' Conference adopted a number of resolutions which were recommended by the Subjects Commitee, which sat late the previous night.

The Conference reiterated their resolution passed at the Second Urban Banks' Conference with regard to Audit Unions, and suggested the reduction in the audit-fees to bring it on a par with the fees charged by private auditors till the formation of Audit Unions.

To give an impetus to the Urban Bank Movement, the Conference opined that the formation of regional central banks was necessary.

The Conference further resolved to appoint a Working Committee for convening conferences in future, setting up rules and regulations by which the said committees should be governed. The conferences are to be held biennially.

A number of other resolutions were also adopted concerning the conduct of Urban Banks.

With concluding remarks from the President, the Conference terminated.

TO-MORROW

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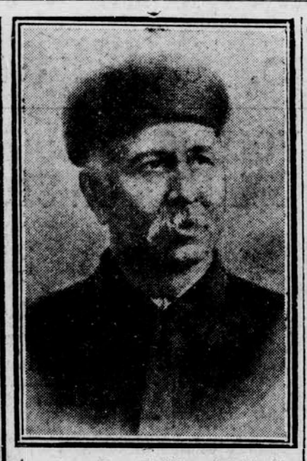


The Silver Jubilee Festival of the late Govandhanram Tripathi, the greatest writer Gujarat has seen, and the author of the famous work, "Saraswatichandra," will be held throughout India between. January 4 and 8.

LORD LONDONDERRY'S AERIAL TOUR OF INSPECTION

Three Weeks Itinerary Will Include Visits To Near And Middle East

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The details of the visit of Lord Londonderry, Secretary of State for Air, are now available. He will spend 3 weeks in India during his aerial tour of inspection of the R. A. F. Stations in India this month.

His Indian visit will complete the visit to the R. A. F. establishments in the near and middle east, which he undertook during the parliamentary recess. The earlier part of his itinerary embraced Egypt, Palestine and Iraq.

Lord Londonderry will arrive at Karachi in the Imperial Airways liner on Friday and will continue by air the next day via Delhi to Calcutta, where he will see His Excellency the Viceroy. It is likely that he will spend 2 days at Calcutta from where he will be flown in a Wapiti Aircraft escorted by another Wapiti and a Hinaidi Bomer transport to Allahabad.

January 10 and 11 will be spent at Delhi where he will stay with the Air Officer Commanding and with R. A. F. Air-Marshal Sir John Steel on January 12. The Secretary of State leaves Delhi to inspect No. 28 (A.C.) Squadron and the A. F. Station at Ambala and will be going in the afternoon to Lahore where he will be the guest of His Excellency the Governor.

During the Delhi and Karachi stage of his tour, Lord Londonderry will be accompanied by the Air Officer Commanding. On the morning of Saturday, the 13th, he is to inspect the R. A. F. aircraft park at Lahore, and lunch at the R. A. F. Mess and at 2 p.m., he will fly to Peshawar for 4 days.

THE HEADQUARTERS

The Secretary of State's headquarters will be at Peshawar where he will stay with His Excellency Sir Ralph Griffith, and during this time he will visit the R. A. F. Stations at Kohat and Risalpur. On January 19, Lord Londonderry flies to Miranshah to inspect the R. A. F. Station and the Tochi Scout garrison and will then proceed by the R. A. F. motor transport to Razmak where he will spend the night as a guest of the Resident in Waziristan.

On Saturday, January 20, his programme is to motor from Razmak to Dera Ismail Khan, continuing by air next day to Quetta with the third Wapiti added to the escort. On 23rd he flies to Karachi the machines being refuelled at Jacobabad. On 24th will take place the inspections of the Aircraft depot at Drigh Road, and of No. 1 Suadron of the Indian Air Force.

He leaves India on January 25th by the Imperial Airways liner from Karachi.

IN CITADEL OF ORTHODOXY

Overwhelming Majority For Temple Entry By Harijans

(From A Correspondent.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Jan. 1.

Mahatmaji concluded his Madras programme on the 22nd December last. According to the "Harijan", Mahatmaji realised Rs. 27,246 in his tour during the week. Of this Rs. 16,708 was Madras contribution. Since the commencement of his itinerary to the week concluding 22nd, the total collections amounted to Rs. 1,18,900.

REFERENDUM.

Temple propaganda helped a good deal in taking referendum in the four places—viz,, Madura, Kumbakonam, Conjeeveram and Srirangam where votes were taken on the question of Temple entry from among the caste Hindu population in the municipal areas. and it is understood a majority are in favour of entry.

In Madura District, the work of taking referendum reached completion about 10th January, 1933, and the results showed that out of 5,732 caste Hindu voters that were actually approached 4,746 gave their votes in favour of Temple Entry.

OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

That the public opinion was overwhelming in favour of Temple Entry for Harijans was demonstrated in the Madura Minakshi Ammal Temple Committee election held on 6th January, 1933. The orthodox section set up their own candidates in opposition to those that had pledged themselves to work by all peaceful and legitimate means for temple entry for Harijans notwithstanding the strenuous and acrimonious propaganda by the orthodox section, the results of the election were a complete and signal success for the Servants of Untouchable Society.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE PASSES OVER KASHMIR

Rain Expected In Punjab And U. P.

POONA, Jan. 4.

The western disturbance while passing eastwards through Kasrmir caused local fall's of rain or snow three and in and near Punjab and the Kumaon hills.

A secondary low pressure area has appeared this morning over East Punjab and West United Provinces.

The weather remains dry elsewhere in the country. The temperature continued markedly below normal in Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: —Murree three-quarters inch; Sonamarg a half; Ludhiana, Dharampur and Dalhousie a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue locally in Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Provinces. and increase and extend in East and North Punjab, and West United Provinces.—A. P.

A meeting of admirers and friends of the late Sir William Prentice was held on Wednesday evening at the British Indian Association Hall, the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad presiding. The meeting decided to take steps to perpetuate the memory of "the able and sagacious administrator". A committee with the Nawab Bahadur as President was formed. It was announced that a sum of Rs. 1,475 had been subscribed to the memorial fund including Rs 200 donated by the Governor of Bengal.

YOU MUST COME TO THE

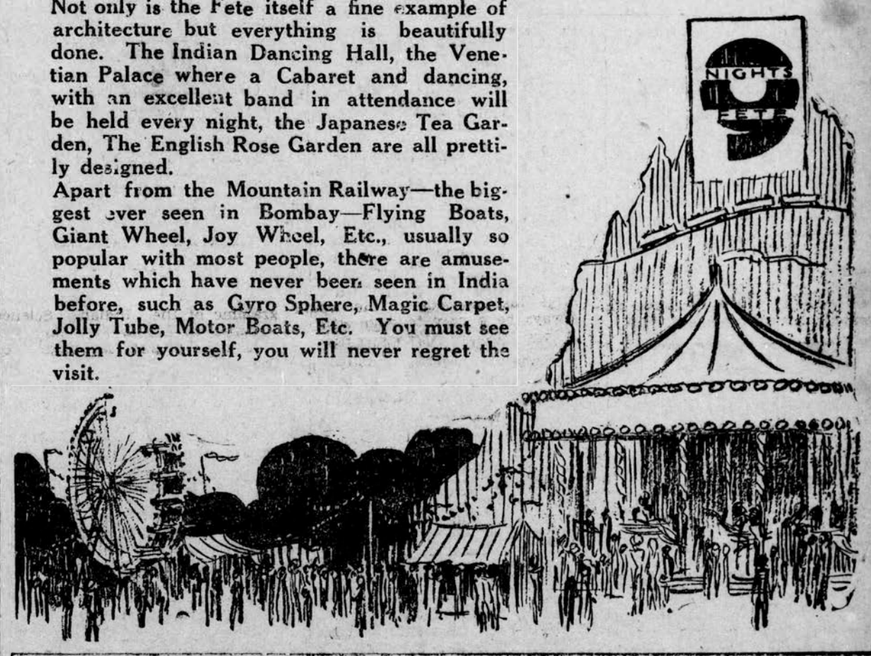
9 NIGHTS FETE

You should see the unique Exhibition, each exhibit is in a beautifully designed building by itself. These represent cottages and show the progress in architecture from the Moghul period to the present day. The Exhibition itself is well worth a visit.

There can be no better cure for a fit of depression than a visit to the 9 NIGHTS FETE. You are assured of a series of surprises which is guaranteed to give you more entertainment and amusement than you have ever had in Bombay.

Not only is the Fete itself a fine example of architecture but everything is beautifully done. The Indian Dancing Hall, the Venetian Palace where a Cabaret and dancing, with an excellent band in attendance will be held every night, the Japanese Tea Garden, The English Rose Garden are all prettily designed.

Apart from the Mountain Railway—the biggest ever seen in Bombay—Flying Boats, Giant Wheel, Joy Wheel, Etc., usually so popular with most people, there are amusements which have never been seen in India before, such as Gyro Sphere, Magic Carpet, Jolly Tube, Motor Boats, Etc. You must see them for yourself, you will never regret the visit.



CANCEL NEW TARIFF DUTIES

Hosiery Merchants' Appeal To Commerce Member

The following telegram was sent to the Commerce Member and the President of the Japanese Delegation on 2nd inst., by the Bombay Hosiery Merchants' Association:—

"New Tariff on hosiery is ruining trade and not helpful to Indian industry. Many cheap qualities are not manufactured in India and big orders of several lacs of rupees are placed with manufacturers. Large amounts already shipped and under shipment. Cheapest quality of undershirts are booked at annas 14, cheapest quality socks annas 5 per dozen. With new duties the goods will be unsaleable, and will throw unnecessary burden on poor, illiterate masses.

"Request cancellation of new duties until further expert consideration; alternately a reasonable increase," "ad valorem" without minimum. Kindly move India to authorise the Customs Department to exempt from the new duties the goods booked before 23rd December; otherwise fear of heavy losses. Submit relief is absolutely essential and matter is urgent. Wire India's decision.

ALLEGED POISONING.

HYDERABAD (Sn.) (By Mail).

One Narsingh of Tondoalam accompanied by his uncle Dulahdinamal arrived recently at his father-in-law's house here. This morning, after they were served with sweets, they began vomitting. Narsingh died immediately. His uncle is still semi-conscious. The local civil surgeon arrived and reported to the Police. It is suspected that it might be a case of poisoning.

Great sensation is prevailing in the locality.

AGRICULTURE & CATTLE FAIRS

Month Of December Crowded With Events

(From A Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, Dec. 30.

The month of December in Bhopal was almost crowded with events of great importance for the State and its subjects, if not so much for the outside public.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

During the month, agricultdral and cattle fairs were held in two of the important towns in the State. At Sehore, the fair was opened by Qamar-e-Taj Nawabzadi Rabfiia Sultan Sahiba, youngest daughter of His Highness. An address on behalf of the Fair Committee was presented to the Nawabzadi Saheba in which the grateful appreciation of the public was expressed for His Highness' orders for making the fair an annual fixture and for granting generous concessions in custom duties on the import and export of cattle for the "melas."

CATTLE FAIR.

A similar cattle fair was opened at Berasia by Ali Maratbat Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, Law Member. The function was more or less on the same lines as at Sehore and the Law Member in his reply to the address from the public stressed upon the Jagirdars' setting examples of cattle-breeding on the improved lines and of dairy farming.

NEW WARD IN HOSPITAL.

On the 15th December, in the presence of a distinguished gathering Meher-e-Taj Nawabzadi Sajida Sultan Sahiba, the second daughter of His Highness, laid the fodndation stone of an additional private ward for indoor patients in the Prince of Wales Hospital. This new ward owes its origin to the liberality of a Borah gentleman, Haji Imdad Ali of Damon, whose brother was an indoor patient at this hospital.

Sir B. L. Mitter, Law Member of the Government of India and Lady Mitter paid a visit to Bhopal for 3 days and were guests of His Highness.

MINISTERS' TOUR.

The ministers have started with their cold weather tour in the interior of the State on an inspection of the Courts, Police Stations and Schools, etc. in the moffussil. They will also preside at the annual meetings of the Patels in various tensils.

The weather at present is extremely pleasant, mild and bright in Bhopal.

TO MEN!

If you suffer from any disorder or weakness peculiar to your sex, send me your detailed History with a self-addressed and stamped envelope for reply, and see what a harmless and inexpensive treatment I suggest you.

Prof. H. S. Gambers,
Consulting Sexologist.
AMRITSAR.

HYDROCELE Provakar Oil Rs. 2

The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

Latest Commercial News.

HUGE BORROWING BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

New York Cotton Prices 17 Points Up

DECLINE IN SILVER AND COMMODITY PRICES

President Roosevelt To Balance Budget After Two Years

Bombay, January 4.

On Thursday, there were two-sided fluctuations in the Sterling Dollar and the Sterling Franc Cross Rates but the range of movements was narrow.

GOOD DEMAND FOR AMERICAN SPOT COTTON.

As the monetary situation was left untouched by President Roosevelt in his speech to the Congress cotton prices developed a slightly reactionary tendency at first but subsequently the lost ground was recovered on account of speculative buying. The demand for Spot cotton was good and the textile situation was firm.

SMALL DECLINE IN LONDON SILVER.

London gold prices remained unchanged but silver witnesed a small decline.

GRAINS AND LINSEED EASY.

Liverpool Wheat and Chicago Grains ruled easy. Argentine Linseed was also weak.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BORROWING 10,000 MILLION DOLLARS.

In introducing the Budget to the Congress, President Roosevelt declared that the Government intended to borrow 10,000 million dollars next six months. He expects to balance the Budget in the third year of recovery and thereafter to reduce debt progressively.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, January 4.

Previous closing	10.56
To-day's opening	10.50
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	10.73
Difference	plus .17

Broach Expectation Rs. 192.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)
(May 1934.)

Liverpool, January 4.

Previous closing	5.29
To-day's opening	5.28
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.27
Difference	—.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 4

The fact that President Roosevelt's speech to the Congress did not touch upon the monetary situation had a sobering effect on the cotton market where a reactionary sentiment developed and prices eased somewhat on some liquidation and southern selling but subsequently the market regained confidence on firm textile situation and a good demand for spot resulting in a gradual recovery of the lost ground.

Trading in May opened at 10.50 i.e. six points lower than the previous closing. Business was rather restricted and prices showed a tendenc to ease oyn liquidation and southern selling in sympathy with weakness of the Stock Exchange with May touching 10.46 but eventually prices began to advance on speculative buying and good foreign demand and May rose to 10.53.

Finally the market closed at 10.73 with a rise of 17 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York. Jan. 4

The following were the opening quotations:—

January	(10.32/10.32) 10.21/10.21
March	(10.47/10.46) 10 38/10.37
May	(10.63/10.62) 10.52/10 50

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.:—

American January	5.29
American March	5.28
Egyptian January	7.71
Egyptian March	7 71

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 4.
11-0 p.m.

Broach cotton for April/May delivery was quoted at Rs. 189 at night when New York cotton futures were reported to be about 5 points down.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, January 4.

Previous closing	5.12 1/2
To-day's closing	5.14 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, January 4.

Previous closing	5.14 3/4
To-day's opening	5.10 1/2
To-day's closing	5.14-3/4
Difference	Unchanged.

FRANC RATE

London, January 4.

Previous closing	82.71
To-day's opening	82.68
To-day's closing	82.84
Differense	plus .13

LONDON EXCHANGES

London January 4.

London Exchanges opened with the Sterling Dollar at 5.10-1/2 and further eased to 5.09¾ however subsequently the rate recovered to 5.11-3/4 and finally closed at 5.14 3/4.

Franc opened at 82.68 and improved to 82.84 but later began to fall and ater touching 82.78 closed at 82.84.

LONDON SILVER

London January 4.

China bought and the continent sold. The market was quiet with small business.

	Last price	To-days price.
Spot	19 5/16d.	19 1/8d.
Forward	19 5/16d.	19 1/8d.

LONDON GOLD.

London January 4.

	Last price	To-days price.
Gold price fine per oz.	£6/7/6	£6/7/6

BULLION.

London January 4.

Influx (nil) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Gold (£6/7/6) £6/7/6.
Silver (19 5/16d.) 19 1/8d.

DISCOUNTS.

London January 4.

3 months (1 1/32 p.c.) 1 1/16 p.c.
4 months (1 3/32 p.c.) 1 3/32 p.c.
6 months (1 1/8 p.c.) 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS-RATES.

London January 4.
(3-30 p.m.)

London on Bombay (1.6 1/16) 1.6 1/16.
Paris on Bombay (6.23 1/4) 6.24 3/4.
New York on Bomkay (38.75) 38.75.
Berlin on Bombay (1.03) 1.03.
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/8) 1-
London on Shanghai (1-4 1-8) 1-4 1/8.
London on Kobe (1-2 15/32) 1-2 15/32.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

Liverpool wheat opened easy, at 51-7/8 for March 53-1/4 for May and 54-3/4 for July i.e. about a halfpenny lower. The market weakened due to the lack of enquiry and disappointing foreign advices.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 4.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 83-1/4, July at 82 and September at 83. The market eased on commission houses selling and disappointing foreign enquiry.

CHICAGO OATS & RYE.

Chicago, January 4.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 37 and September at 34 while rye commenced trading in May at 46-7/8. Both markets were quiet in the absence of speculative activity.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 4.

Argentine Linseed market opened quiet and prices later eased on poor demand with February at noon standing at 11.66.

LONDON MARKETS

London, January 4.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£227) £224 7/8 easy.
Lead (£10 7/8) £11 steady.
Iron (£65) £65.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/2 to £35 3/4) £35 1/4 to £35 3/4.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0/11 3/4) 0-11 1/2.
Indian Pekoe higher (1/2 1/2) 1-5 1/2.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/4) 1-10 1/4.

JUTE.

First Marks c.i.f. Continent New Crop Jan./Feb. (£15 3/4) £15 3/4 sellers.
Dundee Jan. (£17 1/2) £17 3/4.
Lightning Jan. (£16 1/4) £16 1/2.

RUBBER.

Spot (4 1/8) 4 9/32 paid and value.
Jan./Mar. (4 3/8) 4 3/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan./Feb. (£11) £11 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan./Feb. (£10-3/4) £10 3/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan./Feb. (£9-7/16) £7/16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Jan./Feb. (£8 7/8) £8 7/8 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 54/9, 54/9, and 54/13 for ready, Posh and Mah delivery. The market declined owing to the absence of buyers while weakness of London silver advices caused prices to further give way. The market finally closed quiet but steady, at Rs. 54/5, 54/5, and 54/9.

Gold opened firm on expectations of stronger Paris Exchange cables at Rs. 31/9, 31/10/6, and 31/12. Prices however later eased on firmer London/Paris exchange but the subsequent strength in Franc caused a reaction and the market finished steady at Rs. 31/7/9, 31/9 and 31/10/6 for ready, Mah and Fagun delivery.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS SMALLER ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculators Buying Shellac Cocoa And Pepper

SHARP DECLINE IN TIN PRICES

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, January 4.

On the Stock Exchange apart from sustained activity in Kaffirs, volume of business was smaller but the exception was a setback in Internationals owing to the disappointment at President Roosevelt's message to the Congress.

The general tone continued satisfactory. Speculators continued to buy Shellac, Cocoa, and Pepper but Tin weakened sharply to £225 per ton, on nervous selling. This is partly attributed to the latest development in the Tin pool.

Wall Street drifted lower under quiet selling pending the publication of the budget message.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, January 4.

The 3-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day firm at £87-7/8, i.e., 5 shillings higher than the previous closing.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, January 4.

The Stock Exchange Markets ruled generally quieter Giltedged securities were very steady. industrials in general were steady. In Kaffirs after renewed activity there was a desire to secure profits.

The London Stock exchange slaskened down on poor enquiry. Giltedged securities continued to show better activity. The 3 1/2 per cent loan was quoted at £87-3/4 i.e. 2-1/2 shillings higher than the previous closing.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/8) £74 3/8.
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Ioan (£102 1/8) £102 1/4.
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 7/8) £108 7/8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 1/2) £112 1/8.
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101-5/8) £101 5/8.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111-1/4) £111 3/4.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 11) dol 10 7/8.
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8.
Hyro-Electric (dol. 5 3/4) dol. 5-3/4.
Electric Musical Industries (17/4 1/2) 17/4 1/2.
Princhin John (33-9) 33-7 1/2.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (32-6) 32-9.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (93-9) 93-0.
Swadeshi Match "B' (9-6) 9-6.
Dunlop Rubber (40-6) 41-3.
Uniliver Ordinary (25-10 1/2) 26-0.
Ford Motors (22) 23-10 1/2.
Cables and Wireless "B" (10 1/2) 10 1/4.
British American Tobacco (114-4 1/2) 114-4 1/2.
Cameras "A" (£8 5/8) £8 5/8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (111-3) 111-0.
P. and O. S. N. Co. Def. (22) 19-9.
Distillers (82-0) 83-9.
Bradford Dyers (17) 17.
British Celanese (13-7 1/2) 13-9.
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (63) 63-3.
Courtaulds Ordinary (45-0) 44-10 1/2.
Fine Cotton Spinners (15) 15-3.
Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (9-1 1/2) 9-3.
Int. Nickel (dol. 21 1/2) dol. 21.
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-/) 5-1 1/2.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan. 4.
(3-30 p.m.)

3 per cent Indian Stock £74 3/4) £77.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock £87 1/2) £87 3/4.
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108) £108.
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£108 1/4) T108 1/2.
4 per cent New Indian 1948-53 (£103) £103 1/4.
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 £(1 1/8) p.c., dis.) £1 1/8 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£109-1/4) £109 3/4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£108 1/4) £108 1/4.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (31/6) 33/0.
Doran Tea (61-3) 62/6.
Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 41-3.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£9) £9.

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo/Dutch Rubber (19-9) 19/6.
Gula Kelampong (17/6) 17/6.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (27/3) 27/3.

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (63/9) 63/6.
Burma Corporation (13-1- 1/2) 13-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£19 5/8) £19 3/8.
East Rand Proprietary (42/6) 41/6
Rand Mines (117/6) 117/6.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula)33/9) 35/0
Anglo/Persian (47/6) 47/6.
Burma Oil (87/6) 37/6.
Mexican Eagle (10/9) 11/3.
Shell Transport (50) 51-10 1/2.
Royal Dutch (£21 7/8) £22.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New Yohk, Jan. 4.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (dol. 35 3/8) dol. 34 7/8.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 14 5/8) dol. 14.
U. S. Steel (Common) (dol. 48 5/8) dol. 47.
U. S. Steel (Preference) (80 3/4) unquoted.

JUTES RULE VERY FIRM

Coals Unchanged And Teas Firm With More Enquiry

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Jutes ruled very firm with further advance in prices. Coals were unchanged with limited business passing. Teas were firm with more enquiry. Miscellaneous disciosed no special feature. Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ percent paper 83/7; 4 percent loan 1960/70 99/5 small lot; 4 percent loan 1943 100/15, 4½ percent bonds 1934 101/2; 5 percent loan 1939/44 105/6; 5 percent loan 1935 103/14; 5 percent loan 1945/55 113/14; 6½ percent Treasury Bonds 1935 105/10.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1246/8; Imperial Bank conty 306/8.

Railways:—Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light 121/9.

Cottons:—Dunbar ord 110; Kesoram 3/7.

Coals:—Amlgamated 14/8 ex div; Bengal 240; Burrakur 15/4 small lot.

JUTES

Anglo India 344; Bally 151/8; Barnagore 144 small lot; Belvedere 353 small lots; Birla 9/5; Budge Budge 324 small lot; Champdany 133/3; Clive 27/6; Dalhousie pref 129; Delta 348; Empire 36/12 small lot; Howrah 51/6; Hukumchand 11/4; Kamarhatty 534; Kamarhatty pref 117/8; Kanknarrah 459 small lots; Kinnison 604; Lansdowne 143; Lansdowne pref 106; Lawrence pref 127; National 22/3; New Central 369; Orient 212; Presidency 5/13; Reliance 73/4; Standard 315 small lots; Union 410/8 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9/6; Bengal Telephone pref 14/2 cum div; Bengal Iron 3/9; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 43/8; Associated Hotels pref 81; Calcutta Tramways ordy 16/4 small lots; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 104 ex div; Bengal Paper ordy 69/8; Titaghur paper pref 100; Titaghur paper paid up 131; Bengal Assam Steamship ordy 181.

Sugar Shares:—Carew & Co. 16/12; Cawnpore 31/8; Cawnpore pref 136 small lot; Samastipore 12/12.

Teas:—Banarhat 364; Bishnauth 26/6; Dauracherra 13/14; Hasimara 38/12; Lohagur 13/4; New Terai 13/12; Sapoi 11/8; Sungma 12/8.

Debentures:—4 percent 1933/50 Calcutta Municipal Debentures 99; 7 percent 1933/43/48 Sitalpore Sugar 1st Mortgage Debentures 100/8.—A. P.

Yarn Market Displays Healthy Tone

DISAPPOINTING OUTLOOK FOR MANCHESTER YARNS

DECLINE IN ART SILKS

Bombay, Jan. 3.

The New Year seems to have started under good auspices in as much as the cotton prices have remained very steady round about Rs. 185 for April/May Broach and the undertone in the Yarn Market is equally healthy. As usual in the beginning of the New Year everybody in the Trade is more or less inclined to feel that the worst seems to be now over and that there will be a gradual improvement not only in the prices but also in the offtake of yarns during the year from now onwards. We hope this comes to be true. It is indeed too early to predict anything regarding the prospects of the Yarn Business during the New Year although signs are not wanting at present to show that the outlook so far as the Yarn Trade is concerned, is more hopeful that for the last several weeks. The cotton prices have now been at admittedly low level and there is hardly any room for material decline from the present level unless something untoward happens. The Japanese Settlement is more or less an accomplished fact and it is quite possible that during the next few days the news will be forthcoming that the final settlement has been effected and the agreement is signed by both the parties. The present level of yarn prices is unremunerative even to the Mills that are run most economically and carefully and our Mills cannot afford to go on making sales at such prices for a long time to come. Some of the Bombay Mills have been already closed and some have not been working fully. The production therefore in Bombay has considerably decreased during the last few weeks and so long as the Yarn prices do not improve materially and do not become remunerative, it is very likely that production will not be increased. It is true that production of yarns in the upcountry Mills has been increasing, but it is also not to be lost sight of that the present low level of prices will induce expansion of demand from all quarters and consumption during the year is likely to show material improvement. In the face of all these circumstances and in the midst of hopes for geneal and steady improvement in the world Trade during the year 1934, we believe the outlook for yarns seems to be more hopeful than for the last several months and whilst we do not expect any rapid improvement in prices it is quite possible that we might see a very gradual and steady improvement not only in demand but also in prices of yarns of all kinds in the next few weeks.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester prices are comparatively much higher and no fresh forward business has been possible. The future outlook does not seem to be hopeful for forward business in Manchester yarns.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There is hardly any change in prices of Japanese yarns and the turnover has been rather limited. There have been regular arrivals by every steamer of various kinds of Japanese yarns including Mercerized yarns as well as single and Twofold Grey yarns and offtake has remained moderate during the week. Import Houses have been quoting slightly higher prices but dealers in the local market have been underselling in the hope of getting cheaper quotations in the next few days. There is no special change in the Exchange whereas Sampin is showing a downward tendency.

ART SILK YARNS.

A further decline in prices of Japanese Art Silk yarns for ready and forward deliveries has taken place during the past week to the extent of about six pies per lb. Such a steady decline in the prices of Japanese qualities for forward deliveries has naturally produced nervousness amongst the dealers and consumers who have been inclined to clear off their old stocks at the best market rates for fear of still bigger losses. Continued pressure of sales therefore for Spot and nearer delivsries was in evidence in the local market during the past week with the result that even the spot prices have materially declined. It is also very surprising that inspite of the lower rates of Japanese yarns the offtake has not been showing any distinct improvement so far. This is perhaps due to the loss of confidence amongst the dealers and consumers on account of continued pressure of sales by the Import Houses at every decline. In the midst of these circumstances it is but natural that there is very little offtake of Syndicate goods at their present level of prices. It is to be particularly noted however that the Syndicate are not inclined to lower their rates from the present level inspite of the Japanese situation. The future tendency of the market is yet uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have been showing some more resistance than hitherto and have been quoting somewhat higher prices probably due to very steady cotton prices and expectation of improvement in demand for yarns from various consuming districts. Whilst no sales at increased prices have yet been possible, the tendency seems to be distinctly more hopeful.

COTTON CONSUMPTION

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian Cotton consumed in mills in India. Based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mils in British India and on Voluntary Returns from mills in Indian States:—

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

	CONSUMPTION During November 1933.	During Nov. 1932.	Since 1st Sept. 1933	During corresponding period last year.
British India	161,590	181,598	469,618	527,089
Indian States	31,339	31,497	92,114	94,473
Total — India	192,929	213,095	561,732	621,562

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
January 4.

Rezivani, Leele, Calcutta.
Thalata, Williamson, Antwerp.
Vita, Deme, Karachi.
Maloja, Browning, Sydney.

DEPARTURES.
January 5.

Bessemer City, Shroda, Calcutta
Jalapalaka, Charles, Moulmein.
Calcutta Maru, Iida, Kobe.
Maloja, Browning, Syndney.
Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.

LOADING.
January 4.

Steamer Soudan for Kobe.
Steamer Narkunda for London.
Steamer Varela for Busrah.
Steamer Argun Maru for Kobe
Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah.
Steamer Thalata for Antwerp.
Steamer Fusizama for Trieste.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Maloja:—The P and O S N Coy.'s English mail steamer Maloja, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London, with the outward mail of the 21st ultimo, a general cargo and 180 passengers and hence she sailed the same day for Sydney with mails, a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Rezinani:—The T M Coy.'s steamer Rezinani, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Talaitta:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Talata, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S.S. Vita:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Vita, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Bessemer City:—The M M Coy.'s steamer Bessemer City, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalapalaka will sail to-day for Moulmein, with ballast.

S.S. Calcutta Maru:—The N Y K steamer Calcutta Maru will sail to-day for Kobe with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Varsova:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Varsova, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 3.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & China £15.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £132.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £10-5/8
National Bank of India £45-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £112-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961 £102-1/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. £60-1/2 nominal
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 or later £75
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. 1931 or later £87-5/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. 1950/55 £108
Consols 2-1/2 p.c. £74-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 £101-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £111-1/4

U. S. President Disappoints Speculators

MONEY STABILISATION IMPOSSIBLE

Heavy Realising In New York Cotton

RECOVERY PROGRAMME TO BE FOLLOWED

Bombay, Jan. 4.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on foreign buying but reacted later on bearish political news and long liquidation. President Roosevelt's message to the Congress does not clarify the economic policy and impossibility of stabilisation of currency created disappointment among speculators who unloaded their speculative cotton.

The market opened at a rise of 6 points with May 10.63 and reached the highest level of the day on steady buying when May was quoted 17 points up at 10.74. Later on speculators were disappointed as the President's message failed to clarify the economic policy. There was heavy unloading which resulted in a decline of 19 points from the highest level and the market closed easy with prices unchanged to one point lower. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 10.45c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market after fluctuating widely closed at a decline of one point but Spot cotton prices were raised by 5 points to 10.34c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 4 points. There was scattered hedge selling which was offset by trade buying and outside speculative buying. Later on there was moderate Bombay buying and renewed strength of Egyptian market induced trade calling and local covering. The market closed steady at a rise of 9 points for near months while distant deliveries improved by 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 7 points to 5.46d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures closed at a rise of 4 points with January 4.50, March 4.45 and April 4.48.

Egyptian cotton futures again rules firm on short covering and Sakels closed at a rise of 16 to 17 points. Uppers Egyptian future improved by 11 to 7 points.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was firm and Sakels closed at a rise of 27 to 16 points while Ashmouni futures gained 2 to 4 points.

ACREAGE REDUCTION.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state: Despite better speculative demand particularly by foreign interests prices failed to maintain their upward move in consequence of President Roosevelt's speech showing no clarification over the currency problem.

The Administration seems likely to continue its present policy and will largely devote its attention to the Recovery programme.

Although there does not seem a clear-cut programme in respect to gold and the dollar the eventual trend seems to be for a natural stabilisation and for the present a mean between the uncontrolled inflationists and propogandists of sound money is maintained.

The Farm Administration's programme restricts acreage to 25 million acres at a cost of 135 million dollars and the Dept. of Agriculture estimates the total production this season will be less than 8 1/2 million bales. The rate of rental payment for each acre is 3 1/2 cents per lb. on the average yield of lint cotton produced during 1928 to 1932. Further a maximum rental of 18 dollars is provided in the contract and the payments will be made in March/April and August/September. Under the completed contract three parties are included namely landowners, tenants and the managing share tenants and according to reliable private information farmers are reported to have availed themselves of the loans to the extent of over 4 million bales. We advise purchases on any setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 10.74 plus 17 (1-47 p.m.) Lowest 10.55—02 (2-32 p.m.)

Liverpool May highest 5.30 (3-45 p.m.) Lowest 5.24 (10-45 a.m.)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool: Better undertone of the market; optimism increasing U. S. A.; think market will advance gradually; advise buying in weak markets. Sakel may have reaction at any time but think statistical position justifies higher prices.

Sentment turning bullish owing improving trade conditions.

New York: Dry goods trade improving; reacted on profit taking; prefer buying on declines only.

New York: Impossibility money stable now disappointing speculators but consider message bullish in the long run

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

New York: President's message less bullish than expected Goods market firmer.

Liverpool: Large buying from Bombay market.

Sentiment becoming definitely more friendly to the market.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Better undertone of the market. Optimism increasing in U. S. A. Think market will advance gradually. Advise buying in weak markets. Sakel may have reaction at any tiue but think statistical positio justifies higher prices.

Liverpool: Sentiment turning bullish owing improving trade conditions.

Liverpool: Local short covering January, Bombay straddle buying distants and expectations constructive overnight politica developments stimulated advance.

New York: Cotton bought at lower levels is now coming on to the market following the advance. Think strength of holders will prevent any serious decline. Better trade demand. Suggest purchases of averaging down if market declines.

New York: Presidential message favourable. Natural reaction on realising by longs. There is a good undertone.

New York: Presidents message considered hopeful reiterating importance agriculture. Continue to believe commodities work higher.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 3.

March, 1934	10.42
May, 1934	10.56—.01
July, 1934	10.72
October, 1934	10.91—.01
December, 1934	11.06—.01
Spot,	10.45—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 3.

January,	10.28—.01
March	10.39—.01
Spot	10.34+.05
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March	10.45
May	10.62
New York, Noon Call.—	
March	10.49
May	10.66

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 3.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 35,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's Exports to the continent 16,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

		10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations Price.
January, 1934		5.29+.09
February, 1934		5.29+.09
March, 1934	5.25	5.29+.08
April, 1934		5.29+.08
May, 1934	5.26	5.29+.07
June, 1934		5.29+.06
July, 1934		5.30+.06
August, 1934		5.31+.06
September, 1934		5.31+.05
October, 1934		5.32+.05
November, 1934		5.33+.05
December, 1934		5.34+.05
January, 1935		5.35+.05
Middling Spot		5.46+.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

SAKELLARIDIS.—	
January, 1934	7.87
March, 1934	7.79
May, 1934	7.78
July, 1934	7.78
October, 1934	7.76
November	7.76
F.G.F. Spot	8.05

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

Broach, Fully Good, (Good staple)	4.13
Broach, Fine (Good staple)	4.28
Good, Superfine (Good staple)	4.43
Oomra, Good (No. 1 staple)	4.40
Oomra, Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.55
Oomra, Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.70
Bengal, Good	3.51
Bengal, Fine	3.61
Bengal, Superfine	3.71
Scinde, Good	3.81
Scinde, Fine	3.71
Scinde, Superfine	3.81

LINEEED.

London, Jan. 3.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £10-16-3.

Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £9-5-0.

Linseed Bombay (London) Hull ton, Jan-Feb. seliers £11-0-0.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 3.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Bond Common	12
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	29
Consolidated Gas	38 1/2
Western Union Telg.	53 3/4
Radio Corp.	7
New York Central	32 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	23 1/2
Erie R. R.	15
Hiram Walker	55
Bethelehem Steel	37
United States Steel	47 3/4
American Smelting	44
Int. Nickel of Canada	21 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 1/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	34 1/2
General Motors	35
Socony	15 3/4
Alaska Juneau	22
Chase Bank	19 3/4
National City Bank	21 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	370

Market irregular. Phillips Petroleum has declared a dividend of 25 cts. Alaska Juneau 15 cents and extra dividend of 15 cts.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Broach A/May opening 185 1/2; highest 188 1/2; lowest 185 1/2; closing 188 1/2.

Oomra D/J opening 161 1/4; highest 165 3/4; lowest 161 1/4; closing 165 1/4.

Oomra March opening 164; highest 167 1/2; lowest 164; closing 167 1/2.

Bengal D/J opening 130 3/4; highest 132 1/2; lowest 130 3/4; closing 132 1/2.

Bengal March opening 136; highest 137 3/4; lowest 136; closing 137 3/4.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool: —March 16; May 2; July —12.

Bombay—Liverpool: — Broach A/May 192; Liverpool May 5.29 Rs. 38 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York: — Broach A/May 192; New York May 10 56 Rs. 37 at Cross Rate 5.12 1/2.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 4.

The local Silver market ruled very steady to-day on better Shanghai advices. Gold market was also firm on higher London prices and Paris. London Exchange 82.71. There was improved demand.—

Ready Silver	54	12	0
January Settlement	51	13	0
February Settlement	55	2	0
Ready Gold	31	9	6
January Settlement	31	9	6
February Settlement	31	10	6

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Jan. 3.

Spot Silver	44 3/4—.1/8c
January	44.35—.65c
March	44.89—.61c

Tone Barely Steady.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 3.

Silver—Market is steady.
Spot 19-5/16.
Forward 19-5/16.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/7/6.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 3.

Copper Braziers £43-3/4
Yellow Metal £37
Spelter Hard Indian Brand £14-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £16-1/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B. £227-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 3.

Wheat, Rozaria Santa Fe, parcels, Jan-Feb. sellers 18/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Jan-Feb. sellers 18/7-1/2

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Jan-Feb. sellers 22/6.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 3.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-3/8.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 3.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb, sellers 4-5/16.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 3.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta per cwt, Jan-Mar. sellers 6/4-1/2

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay, per cwt, Jan-Mar. sellers 6/1-1/2

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Karachi, per cwt, Jan-Mar. sellers 6/1-1/2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Khandesh	2,831	Bales
Central India	3,303	„
Barsi-Nugger	1,320	„
Berar	1,761	„
Central Provinces	162	„
N.-W. Provinces	101	„
Rajputana	653	„
Sind-Punjab	1,542	„
Broach	200	„
Cotton Total	11,873	„

LINSEED OILS.

London, Jan. 3.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., January sellers 18/3.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., May/Aug. sellers 18/10 1/2

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 4.

B. C. RATE.—
T T and D D 1/6.

LONDON.—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 to 15 Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 Feb-March.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Ready.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/5 3/16 Jan.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Feb-March.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 262 1/2 Nominal.
Banks selling T T 260 1/2 Nominal.
Banks buying T T 258 Nominal.

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 620 Nominal.
Banks buying D D 630 Nominal.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 60 1/4 Nominal.

JAPAN.—
Banks selling T T 80 3/4.
Banks buying 60 Days 79 1/2.

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 99 1/4.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 90.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2.

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 60.

BERLIN.—
Banks selling D D 101 1/2.

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 5.12 3/4 3rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 15/16 4th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 15/32 4th inst.
London/Paris 82.75 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 23.36 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 16.76 3rd inst.
London/Italy 61.75 3rd inst.
London/Berlin 13.64 3rd inst*
London/Holland 8.08 1/2 3rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 3rd inst.
London/New York 5.15 3rd inst.
London/Java 8.04 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-7-0 2nd inst. £6-7-6 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 19 5/16 2nd inst. 19 5/16 3rd inst
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 2nd inst. 19 5/16 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 45 2nd inst. 44 3/8 3rd inst
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 1/16 p.c. 2nd inst 1 1/16 p.c. 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 2nd inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 3rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c. 3 Mos 2 1/4 p.c. 6 Mos 2 1/2 p.c
Tone:—Steady

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 4.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
3½ p.c GPN Sett.	83	5	0
3½ p.c. GPN Cash	83	6	0
4th Jan. Sett. 4 p.c. 1960-70	99	0	0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	99	2	0
4 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	114	0	0
4 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	114	1	0
TAXFREE.			
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	113	8	0
5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109	8	0
6½ p.c. 1935 G D L	106	1	0
3½ p.c. 1947/50 Cash	95	1	0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100	9	0
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	100	10	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	101	2	0
4½ p.c. 1955/60 Cash	105	4	0
5 p.c. 1939/44	105	2	0
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	105	5	0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103	9	0
5½ p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107	0	0
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T.B.	105	6	0
CORPORATION LOANS. (TAXABLE).			
4 p.c. B P T 1934	93	8	0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	92	8	0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	105	8	0
5 p.c. M Deb 1954	117	12	0
6 p.c. K P T 1956	117	12	0
6-1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	108	0	0

3½ per cent paper opened today at Rs. 83/5 and after declining to Rs. 83/3 advanced to Rs. 83/9/6. At this level there was some profit-taking and prices declined to Rs. 83/5.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Jan. 4.

T. T. on London.—	
Previous closing	1.3 15/16
To-day's opening	1.3 15/16
To-day's closing	1.4
Difference	+. 1/16

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Jan. 3.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 1-1/16 p.c. to 1-1/16

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 1-1/8 p.c. to 1-1/8 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-5/8 p.c.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-5/8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 3.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.63
Amsterdam	8.08
Brussels	23.37
Madrid	39.40
Milan	61.71
Berne	16.76
Paris	82.71
Prague	110.03
London on New York	5.14¾

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 25|2|6; highest Rs. 25|6; closing Rs. 25|1|6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 24; highest Rs. 24|1|6; lowest Rs. 23|13|6; closing Rs. 23|14.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Following the news of trade agreement with Japan, the local cotton market ruled very strong to-day. There was heavy buying by option dealers and no less than 50,000 Bales changed hands during the first two hours to-day.

As a result of boycott of Indian cotton, the local market was stagnant for the past three months and option premiums narrowed down. Local option dealers kept on selling their call rights by accepting small premiums and the total business of teji-mandi is estimated over five lack bales.

Thus the option dealers are caught short in the market and in the absence of offerings prices are advancing rapidly.

Last night Broach A./M. delivery advanced to Rs. 191 but this morning in sympathy with a decline of one point in New York futures, the market was expected to open at Rs. 188 for Broach A./M. delivery.

The market opened very steady at Rs. 189/8 for Broach A./M. delivery to-day and prices advanced to Rs. 193 on heavy buying by option dealers. A Japanese house sold about 15,000 Bales while one prominent operator sold 15,000 Bales. Later on the amrket was quiet but steady at Rs. 192.

The local market is highly speculative and if New York prices improve in the near future, there will be sensational advance in the local market as a large option business is done on a fixed basis of Rs. 200.

Later on Liverpool opened at a decline of one point and Japanese firms were free sellers. In the absence of any buying prices declined to Rs. 189 and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	as.
Broach A./M.	192	0
Oomra D./J.	168	12
Oomra March	171	0
Bengal D./J.	136	0
Bengal March	141	4

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

400 Toyo Mankwak, Shegaon 174-1|2.
200 Do. Karanja 171.
100 Do. Khamgaon 172-1|4.
200 Japan Devalgaon 167.
150 Do. Jalna 167.
100 Do. Nimbhore 4 off.
250 Do. Chandur 3 on.
55 Do. Khirakya 173-1|2.
151 G.G. Kesha Munmar 162.
100 Do. Bodvad 2 off.
100 Do. Jamner 5 off.
144 Do. Manabadar 162.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 4.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	149
Bengal Fine	...	146
Bengal F.G.	...	141
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	146
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	141
Wardha-Hingt Fine	167	186
Nagpur Savner Fine	167	186
Yeomal Fine	164	179
Arvi Fine	164	180
Ellichpur Fine	164	180
Amraoti-Berar Fine	164	174
Khamgaon Fine	164	174
Mulkapur Fine	160	169
Khandesh Fine	157	168
Muthia F.G.	147	...
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	162	168
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	164	175
Broach Fine	177	...
Punjab American	...	200
Punjab American mix	...	193
Cambodia	237	...
Miraj/Sangli	167	...
Compta Good	167	...
Busoga	310	...
Kampala	317	...
Manza	...	292

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st Sept. 3 days	This year.
Khandesh	2,831	72,203
Central India	3,303	34,276
Barsi and Nagar	1,320	49,869
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	1,2491
Berar	1,761	111,728
Central Provinces	162	23,776
Total Oomras	9,377	304,343
Dholera	....	5,825
N.-W. Provinces	101	4,129
Rajputana	653	5,412
Sind-Punjab	1,542	37,263
Broach	200	9,545
Coompta & Dharwar	....	7,120
Westerns-Northerns	....	3,152
Cocoanada	....	....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	4,929
Persian	....	489
American	...	13,549
Egyptian and African	....	43,682
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	24
Total	11,873	469,462

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 28th Dec.

	Yesterday	This year.
In full-pressed Bales		
Europe	1,805	130,122
Japan & China	210	75,440
Coast Ports	7,117	
Up-country by Rail	39,266	
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	1,057	
Total	2,015	253,002

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LTD.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 4th day of January 1934:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934
10-30	.... Rs.189|12
12-30	... Rs. 192|0
2-30	Rs. 190|12
4-30	Rs. 189|8
5	..Rs. 189|8
Highest	.... Rs. 193|0
Lowest	.... Rs. 188|12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G.:—					
Bengal U.P	146	143	140	136	
Punjab	146	143	140	136	
Rajputana	146	143	140	136	
Oomra					
No. 3	177	174	172	169	...
C.P. No. 1	189	186	184	181	...
C.P. No. 2	183	180	178	175	...

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

F.P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 3-1-34	5614000	5857000
Receipts Yesterday 3-1-34	35000	17000
Exports to date 3-1-34	4184000	4192000
Stock at Ports 29-12-33	4137000	4841000
Stock at Interior Towns 29-12-33	2175000	2213000
Stock at Liverpool 29-12-33	1004000	883000
Visible Supply 29-12-33	9237000	9692000
Quantity in Sight 29-12-33	8862000	9040000
Quantity out of Sight 29-12-33	6178000	6152000

COMMODITY RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Wheat	4,304	Cwts
Linseed	2,391	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	617	„
Gingellyseed	2,754	„
Groundnuts	32,661	„
Castorseed	320	„
Rice	15,303	„
Myrabollams	6,652	„
Cottonseed	17,091	„
Gram	2,912	„
Joowar	866	„
Maize	136	„
Barley	194	„
Bajree	3,170	„
Coal	42	Tons

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 3.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) C.I.F. ton, No offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) C.I.F. ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £9-10-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) C.I.F. ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £8-17-6.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

General Speculative Buying

CEMENT AND STEEL SHARES RISE

Bombay, Jan. 4.

The Share Bazar displayed cheerful tone to-day with general buying. All speculative shares recorded a sharp rise on active buying. There was marked absence of any selling. Tata Steel and Burma shares were in good enquiry and prices reacted new high levels. It is said that the Tata Steel Co., is likely to get a big order from the Railway Departments. The general feeling is decidedly bullish and professional operators are inclined to look for higher prices. Of course there will be occasional set backs, but on the whole chances are in favour of higher prices. The only danger is if the rise is overdone, there may be sharp declines on which it will be safe to buy.

Bombay Dyeings closed at 762/8. Nagpores appreciated to 236/4. Andhras improved to 1,337/8 and Tata Powers spurted to 935. Indian Cements rose to 283/12 and Shahabads closed at 272/8. Bundies closed at 25/4 and Punjabs at Rs. 14/10. Bombay-Burmas advanced to 391/4. Tata Steel ordys closed at 52/4 and deferred finished at Rs. 205/10. Tata Steel 2nd preference closed at 113/12. Telephones came to business at 83/8.

To-morrow is the last day for adjustment of business for this settlement.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Bombay Dyeing 761 62 61
Century 193 91 93
Central India 232 31 36
Colaba 70
Crescent 7
Fazalbhoy 22
Kohinoor 122, 23, 24
New Great 113 12
Pearl 4
Simplex 65 66
Swadeshi 158 59
Bundi 25-2 4
I. Cement 278 80 85 83
T. Steel Defd. 203 200 205-10
T. Steel Ord. 51-12 52 51-12 52-4, 6, 4.
Bombay Steam 150-10
Bombay Burma 390 85 91
Tata Hydro 141 42-3
Andhra 1327 33 28 42 37
Tram Ord. 135 131-11.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance	267	8
500 Bom. Cotton	20	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	761	14
250 Bradbury	90	0
100 Century	193	2
100 Central India	236	14
100 Colaba	70	
100 Coorla	62	8
100 Crescent	7	0
250 Currim	5	12
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	401	4
1 E. D. Sasson	0-2-6	
100 Elphinstone	22	
250 Fazal	22-8	
100 Finlay	68	8
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak N	102-8	
1000 Hindustan	1640	0
100 Indore	76	4
50 Kastoorchand	1	8
100 Khatau	55	0
100 Kohinoor	124	6
200 New Great	112	8
100 Madhowji	7	0
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	185	10
250 Model	50	0
50 Mysore	90	0
200 New Great	112	8
100 Oosmanshahi	N 52	8
240 Pabani		5
230 Pearl		4
100 Phoenix	257	8
25 Sassoon Silk	45	0
1000 Sholapur	N3000	0
50 Simplex	66	4
100 Swadeshi	159	6
100 Swan	N 35	0
25 Tata	N 20	0
500 Vishnu	1387	8
1000 Western	731	4
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	82	0
25-50 Central	23	12
500 Imperial	1242	8
125-500 Imp. Contry N	309	6
50-100 India	103	4
5 Union	4-9-6	
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	25	4
70 Gwalior	76-8	xd
250 Indian	283	12
40 Katni def.	1080	0
100 Katni ord.	276	4
75 Okha	142	
10 Punjab	14	14
100 Shahabad	272	8
70 United	64-8	
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	11	8
15-75 New India	24	
200 Oriental	3410	0
10-100 Vulcan	6-8	
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedbad Old	134	6
1000 Andhra Valley	1323-12	
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bombay Tram	134	11
100 Bom. Suburban	132	8
10 Broach	9	11
100 Karachi	191	4
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	167	8
100 Tata Hydro	142	3
1000 Tata Power	935	0
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	787	8
100 Amr. Patty	113	0
100 C Province	75	0
100 Dhon. Baramati,	80	0
100 Gujarat	55	
100 Mandra Bhon	79	
100 Pachora Jamner	75	0
100 Sara Sirajgung	84	0
500 Tapty Valley	717	8
MININGS.		
10 Shivrajpur	13	8
30 Tata Steel def.	205	10
75 Tata Steel ordy.	52	4
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 Alcock	172	0
50 Belapur Sugar	168-12	
520 Bombay Steam	250	0
125 Bom. Burma	391	0
50 Bom. Burma contry	140	0
8s B. Petrol	2-10-6	
50 Bombay Telephone	83	8
100 Ind Bleaching N	143-12	
100 Ind Radio def	501-4	
100 Ind. Radio ord.	417	8
1000 Port Canning	520	
15 Scindia	9	5
30 Tata Construct	56	8
25 Tata Oil	14-14	
PREF. SHARES.		
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1207	8
6 p.c. Bom. Steam	262	8
7 p.c. Bom. Trams (TF)	78	
5 p.c. Cen India (TF)	468-12	
7 p.c. Katni 1st	123	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	136	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	126	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1235	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	161	4
7½ p.c. Tatal S. 2nd	113	12
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	17	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	635	0

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1934

Indo-Jap Agreement And After

Will Cotton Prices Go Up In Local Market?

NO CAUSE FOR BEING OVER-ENTHUSIASTIC

The Japanese acceptance of the Government of India's proposals is now confirmed.

The news, announced exclusively in "The Bombay Chronicle" two days ago, has proved to be entirely correct.

In the notes following below our Market Correspondent deals with the likely effects on the Cotton Market and advocates caution against becoming over-enthusiastic. Japan will not buy cotton at advancing prices.

At last the Japanese Delegates have intimated their acceptance of the Indian proposals and the trade agreement will be concluded at the week-end.

The information given in these columns was firmly followed by the local cotton to trade. There was considerable speculative buying by bull operators, which, in conjunction with heavy short covering and buying and sellers of open rights, forced up cotton prices by about Rs. 8|- per candy.

Japanese export firms were also free buyers of ready cotton in the interior markets and particularly at Karachi.

Will Market Go Up?

It is expected that cotton prices will go up and cotton growers will be benefited. This is a mistaken idea. Every year Japan was the best buyer of our cotton but last year, the prohibitive import duty on Japanese piecegoods, resulted in the total boycott of Indian cotton by Japanese spinners. The import duty was raised partly as a protective measure and partly against dumping of goods in this country.

Hailed By Lancashire.

The new agreement with Japan gives adequate protection to the Lancashire trade and Mr. T. D. Barlow, Chairman to the Lancashire Textile Delegation to India, has said that the news of the agreement had been hailed enthusiastically by the leaders of the Lancashire Textile interests.

Under the new agreement Japan will be able to export to us, 45 per cent. grey goods, 34 per cent. coloured goods, 13 per cent. bordered grey and 8 per cent. of bleached goods. The Indian textile industry will have to face keen competition in grey goods where the marginal profits are comparatively smaller. Lancashire will enjoy the highest benefit of a better marginal profit on Bleached goods. Thus the interest of Lancashire is fortified at the cost of Indian Mills.

Another important factor is the control of imports in this country. It is often said that large quantities of Japanese piecegoods come in this country through some parts and are readily sold at cheaper rates. Unless there is an effective check against the entry of Japanese piecegoods into British India this way our mills will have to suffer heavily.

Caution Needed.

The situation of the cotton market, needs caution against becoming over-enthusiastic Recent heavy short covering has weakened the technical situation of the market. There is a fairly large long interest in the market. Japan will not buy cotton at advancing prices Local export firms are fairly covered with forward purchases against their sales to foreign countries.

Thus when these hedge purchases are unloaded against purchases of actual cotton, prices will have a downward tendency. There will be a free supply of contracts which in the absence of good absorbing power will have a depressing effect on prices. The only favourable feature is the low level of prices and it will be advisable to buy on good breaks.

Must Follow America.

Indian cotton prices will have to follow the trend of American cotton as any undue advance in local cotton prices will divert the attention of spinners to American cotton. This season the Indian cotton crop is larger by about 5 lakh bales and Japan has not bought any aotton during the last four months. Thus the total exports to Japan this season will not reach the normal limit and at the end of the season, there will be a fairly large stock of cotton in this country Consumption of cotton in our mills is decreasing and the tendency to spin finer counts out of foreign staple cotton will have also adverse effect.

Roosevelt's Speech.

President Roosevelt's speech to the U.S. Congress does not clarify the currency and economic policy. The Washington administration seems likely to continue its present policy and will mostly devote its attention to the recovery programme. So far no definite programme is given out in respect of gold and dollar stabilisation but President Roosevelt seems to adopt a course between the uncontrolled inflationists and propagandists of sound money.

AGREEMENT COMES INTO FORCE NEXT MONDAY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The official meeting of the Indian and Japanese Delegations has been provisionally fixed for to-morrow, as the Osaka Spinners formal consent to lift the boycott is expected this evening.

The Osaka Spinners consent was informally obtained before the two Governments settled the terms of the agreement, but the official lifting of the boycott is a necessary preliminary to the formal adoption of the agreement.

It is expected that the agreement will come into force the latest on Monday next through a Gazette notification.

The Japanese hope to take full advantage of the quota provided in the agreement by importing into India 400 million yards of piecegoods, and in return they will buy a million and a half bales of Indian raw cotton.

The import of piecegoods would however, be regulated according to quarterly or half-yearly arrangement so that the market will not be flooded with various categories of godos all of a sudden.—A. P.

WELCOMED BY BRITAIN

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Indo Japan Agreement is certainly welcomed by Britain no less than by India and Japan, as a triumph of commonsense and patientt diplomacy which reflects the greatest credit on Sir Joseph Bhore, and His Excellency Sawawa, declares "The Times" The paper adds that the latter deserves special congratulation in view of anything but a favourable atmosphere at Osaka.

The Agreement would facilitate discussions between the Cotton Representatives of Lancashire and Japan.

The "Times" says that it is a mistake to found on the Indo-Japanese Agreement any exaggerated hopes for Lancashire, and the Indian rather than the Lancashire Millowner is intended to be the principal beneficiary. In view of the agreement with the Bombay Millowners in October, no Indian Government could be expected to do more for the mother country.

The future of Lancashire trade with India lies in her own hands.

The Japanese quota is fixed too high is the opinion of some cotton representatives according to the "Daily Telegraph's" Manchester correspondent, but the general opinion is that the agreement has prevented the Japanese flood from rising to even greater heights.

Sir William Clare-Lees declared that the limitation of Japanese exports leaves open to the mills of India and Lancashire, a volume of trade represented by a reduction in duty.

The Hon'ble ALEXANDER SHAW (fourth from left), Chairman of the P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co. arrived in Bombay by Thursday's mail boat.

DIRECTORS ON TRIAL

Soviet Govt. Employers Face Charges Of Withholding Workers' Wages

(Special Cable)

RIGA, Jan. 3.

Over 400 trials of directors and employers of government enterprises in the Soviet have been instituted by the State prosecutor on charges of withholding the workers' wages which are said to total over a hundred-million roubles.

The Deputy Chairman of the O. G. P. U. states that of the 10 districts where conditions were investigated Moscow is the only one without wages arrears.

EXPLOSION ROCKS TOWN

160 Miners Trapped In Bohemian Mine

DUCHCOV (Bohemia), Jan. 4.

One hundred and sixty miners were trapped in a coalmine here. followinng a tremendous firedamp explosion which rocked the whole town and caused collapse of a building, injuring 3 persons.

Many rescuers were overcome by firedamp fumes.

The bodies of four victims have been so far found.—Reuter.

INDIAN SHIPPING

P. & O. Chief Promises To Work Out Agreement In Friendly Spirit.

"I have nothing but the friendliest feeling towards Indian shipping"! This declaration was made by Mr. Alexander Shaw, Chairman of the P. and O. and British India Steam Navigation Companies who passed through Bombay on his way to Australia on Thursday evening.

Mr. Shaw was interviewed on board the mail steamer "Maloja" by a representative of the "Chronicle" who asked him what he thought of the prospects of the Indian Shipping industry.

"As the Chairman of the B. I. S. N. Company," said the shipping Magnate, "my colleagues and I have nothing but friendly feelings towards the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. We have made an agreement with them at great sacrifice to ourselves.

"But that agreement is made and we mean to do everything in our power to carry it out in spirit as well as in the letter. They need expect nothing but friendly co-operation from us," he added. "We are after all engaged in the same task of serving the trade of India and there is no reason whatever why we should not work on friendly terms together."

UNECONOMIC COMPETITION.

In the course of an interview Mr. Shaw drew attention to the lamentable fact that in the last few years, half of the British tramp traffic had been destroyed by uneconomic foreign competition.

He said that the prospects of trade were looking up both in India as well as in Great Britain and added "I am not sure of the prospects of the British Shipping industry. A few days before I left, the trade returns were published by the Board of Trade and these showed that the British exports were up. But they also showed that fewer British ships were entering and leaving British ports while more foreign ships were taking advantage of better trade prospects."

TRAMP SHIPPING

"This process has been going on for several years and the result is that the British shipping is not reaping the benefit of the improvement in British trade. It is lamentable to note that during the last few years, half of British tramp traffic has been destroyed by uneconomic foreign competition. Since the War, Great Britain's tonnage has been only 5 million tons, whereas it had been 10 million tons before the War. During the war it was the tramp shipping of Great Britain which enabled her to hold out and help India as well as England. It seems regrettable that this question of the decline of the British shipping industry should have received such scanty attention," he concluded.

Mr. Shaw dined with the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne on Thursday on board s.s. Maloja before it sailed for Australia.

LAVAN-PRASAD RELEASED

Sequel To Representations To Jam Saheb

WADHWAN CAMP, Jan. 4.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari has just now received the following telegram from Jamnagar, from Sjt. Lavan Prasad:

"Released last night. Health is good. Wishing you blessings. Posting full particulars."

Sjt. Kothari states that, after his interview with and his important communication delivered to H. H. the Jamsaheb in the train at Wadhwan Junction on the evening of January 2, he expected immediate results, and he is sincerely glad that Sjt Lavan Prasad is at last restored to liberty and is in good health.

NEW U. S. COTTON BILL

Designed To Balance Production & Consumption

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

Senator Bankhead has introduced a Bill designed to balance the production and consumption of cotton.

The Bill authorises the Secretary for Agriculture to fix the number of bales which may be ginned yearly.

It would fix 9,000,000 bales as maximum for the 1934 crop, thereafter leaving the Secretary for Agriculture to ascertain the number of bales required to meet market demands.—Reuter.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

Many silver bills have been introduced in the Congress and numerous old ones reintroduced with minor changes including a proposition by Congressman White of a 16.1 ratio and free coinage of silver.

FRENCH PILOT LEAVES FOR BRAZIL

(Special Cable)

ST. LOUIS (Senegal) Dec. 3.

The French pilot M. Bonnot who created a seaplane non-stop record of 4,300 kilometres yesterday left to-day for Brazil.

KING OF SIAM TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE

BANGKOK, Dec 3

The King and Queen of Siam have decided to leave for Europe on January 12. They will join the steamer "Meonia" at Medan.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT UNDER X-RAY

Lancashire Benefits; Japan Gains; India Loses

(By Our Financial Correspondent)

The Indo-Japanese parleys which lasted for about three months have concluded now and the Japanese Delegation has accepted the quota terms offered by the Government of India. The agreement is hailed on all sides, and even Lancashire approves it. The terms of the agreement have not been released, but it is vouchsafed that India agrees to grant the most favoured nation treatment under which no discriminatory tariff will be imposed against Japan. Japan agrees to buy a million bales of cotton in return for exporting to India 325 million yards of cotton piecegoods, under 50 per cent duty, but can export 400 million yards by buying one and a half million bales of cotton. Any year's excess of purchases of cotton will be credited to the next year and the agreement will last for three years.

IMPORTS QUOTA

The details of the imports quota are:—

45 per cent Grey Goods.
13 per cent Bordered Grey.
34 per cent Coloured Goods.
8 per cent Bleached Goods.

LANCASHIRE WILL DICTATE

Under these terms, there will be increased imports of grey piecegoods, but imports of Bleached goods will be checked. The interest of Indian Mills in the bleached goods is small at present, and there will be now cut-throat competition between Lancashire and Indian mills, and after the elimination of Japan from the field, Lancashire will control trade in Bleached goods. Lancashire has good advantage in Bleached goods like good water and efficiency, which our mills have not. This particular advantage to Lancashire trade makes Sir T. D. Barlow, the Chairman of the Lancashire hail the agreement enthusiastically.

INDIA GAINS NOTHING

Thus so far as the Indian textile industry is concerned, it gains nothing, but the lowering of the import duty will have some adverse effect. Those who are connected with the Indian mill industry know that it is almost impossible to save the industry from ruin, and before the expiry of the agreement period of three years, it is feared many more mills in the city will be closed down for good.

GROWERS WILL BENEFIT

However, the whole question was of vital importance, as the interest of millions of cotton growers of this country was involved. Japan boycotted our cotton and prices of cotton kept on declining. But the resumption of exports of cotton will have some beneficial effect. It will prevent an undue decline in prices, but there is no reason for any material advance in prices. This season, Japan has not bought any cotton from this country and the period of boycott has been a dead loss of consumption of Indian cotton by Japanese spinners. This season our cotton crop is also larger by about a half a million bales and the expected carry-over at the end of the season is bound to be burdensome and will have a depressing effect on the values of actual cotton.

NOT GOOD FOR INDIAN TEXTILES

Reading between the lines, Japan has gained by the agreement at the cost of Indian textile industry. During the last four years of abnormal international trade depression and managed currency, Japan captured Indian markets for cotton goods. Now its retains its trade at reduced import duty. Indian Government which had always a soft corner for the Indian textile industry has perhaps, viewed the whole situation now from a different angle. Whether it may be economic condition of cotton growers or any other political motive, the fact remains that the Indian textile industry will have no benefit from the agreement.

JAPANESE SELL

The immediate effect of the news of Agreement was a sharp rise of rupees four per candy in cotton prices, but most of it was lost in the afternoon. The rise had nothing to do with the Agreement, but the local professional operators who had extensive option business were caught short. Their rush to cover their unprotected speculative interest resulted in a sharp rise, but later, prices declined on selling by some Japanese firms and local operators.

REICHSBANK AND TRANSFER QUOTA

Revision Will Mean Ruin To German Currency

BERLIN, Jan. 3.

The British note on the transfer question is being examined at present by competent authorities. Any satisfactory reply is regarded most unlikely as the Reichsbank holds that a revision of the decision to reduce the transfer quota from 50 to 30 per cent. is impossible, as the maintenance of former quota will reduce the Reichsbank's gold and foreign currency deposits by 19 million marks monthly, which will mean ruin to German currency.

The Reichsbank further points out that Germany is now satisfying 77 per cent. of the interest claims of foreign countries despite Germany's very difficult export position—Reuter's Special.

AMAZING DELHI DISCOVERY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

Considerable Archaeological importance is attached to the discovery of what appears to be the tunnel of the ancient city of Delhi, during the Mogul period, which has been brought to view by a chasm about seven feet in circumferance in Hamilton Road, opposite the Railway Goods Delivery Office.

It appears strange that the chasm has not been caused by any subsiding of the earth's crust, nor has it been attended by any rumbling sound which is generally associated with such subsidence.—United Press.

REVISION OF LEAGUE

Mussolini Explains His Views To Simon

ROME, Jan. 3.

The meeting was "cordial" states an official communique at the conclusion of the two-hour conclave between Sir John Simon and Signor Mussolini, at which new ground was explored. It is understood that Signor Mussolini explained of the lines on which he wants the League revised.

As regards Disarmament, it is believed that the Anglo-Italian view-points are very close.

The "Lavoro Fascista", in a significant article demands reconstruction on the principles regulating the British Commonwealth of nations.

The report of the Italian naval estimates tabled in the Chamber recommends that the European agreement should apply the spirit of the Four-Power Pact to naval disarmament, as the world has already started the race towards naval armaments arising out of the Japanese penetration into Manchuria, which stirred American apprehensions and caused her to increase her navy, which was leading Britain to lay down more ships.

Sir John Simon and Signor Mussolini will meet again to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

The Reward of Rs. 200/ originally announced for information leading to the arrest of Amiynath Roy, an absconder wanted in connection with Burge Murder Conspiracy case has been increased to Rs 500/.—(United Press.)

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